

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 9 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th February 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	500
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	700
4	"Aloohana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Anantapur" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	500
8	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Dutta ...	200
9	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 35 years.	800
10	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	700
11	"Aryya Chikitsa Pranali" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 39 years.	1,000
12	"Aryya Gaurab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
14	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
15	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	300
16	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 24 years.	1,600
17	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 40 years.	600
18	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	700
19	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	5,000
20	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta ...	1,000
21	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
22	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 54 years.	500
23	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
24	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinod, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200

N.B.—(P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
25	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 42 years.	700
26	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
27	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
28	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
29	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	1,550
30	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N)	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji; age 53 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years.	800
33	"Barisal Hitalohi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	625
34	"Basumatl" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	600
36	"Bharat Laxmi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rabdh Nath De, Subarnabanik; age about 35 years.	1,000
37	"Bharati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 48 years.	1,700
38	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
39	"Bharatmahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo; age 32 years.	450
40	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta; Baidya	1,000
41	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
42	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha; age 38 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years.	3,400
43	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
44	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
45	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	200
46	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakraarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	997
47	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
48	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur	Weekly	Satkovri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	700
49	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
50	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo; age 52 years.	660

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
51	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
52	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 24 years.	400
53	"Byabasay O Banijya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Ba u, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
54	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N),	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years.	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	450
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 28 years.	400
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	300
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
63	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	1,200
64	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
65	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
70	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	470
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 24 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
74	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli; age about 28 years.	300
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
77	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
78	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghunathganj...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100
79	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
83	"Hitavadi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	200
86	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
87	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musliman; age about 34 years.	700
88	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
89	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
90	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	600
91	"Jangipur Samoad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
93	"Jaschar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
96	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Bramin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	350
98	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
99	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100
100	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 69 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	750
104	"Khulnabasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 53 years.	350
105	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	1,000
106	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	Dacca	Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years.	1,000
107	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 50 years.	500
108	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahma ; age 36 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 44 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 59 years.	200
111	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years	500
112	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas	300
113	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaiyarta	200
114	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaiyarta ; age 81 years.	350
115	"Malancha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	2,000
116	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
117	"Malancha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	.....
118	"Manasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
119	"Mandarmala"	Do.	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 56 years.	400
120	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 25 years.	500
121	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
122	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
123	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 29 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
124	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	1,000
125	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
126	"Nabagrakha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
127	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	500
128	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	700

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
129	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	400
130	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Brahman ; age 47 years.	2,800
131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahman ; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahman ; age 45 years.	500
133	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quartely ...	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
134	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	Noakhali Town... ..	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
135	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinoda Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahman.	650
136	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 49 years.	200
138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
140	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
141	"Prabahini" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 27 years.	4,000
142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 47 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta Brahmin ; age 31 years.	170
144	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
146	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
147	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman	800
148	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.	575
149	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	506
150	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
151	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
152	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 55 years.	5,000
153	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	300
154	"Puhpodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendre Nath Bose ...	200
155	"Rahasya Prakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 33 years.	300
156	"Rajduti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 31 years.	500

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
157	"Rampur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
158	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
159	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammeden ; age 23 years.	200
160	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	
161	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta ; age 32 years.	200
162	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 46 years.	3,000
163	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 49 years.	1,800
164	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 60 years.	500
165	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	3,000
166	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Juanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 60 years	700
171	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 46 years.	400
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
177	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
178	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur ...	Monthly ...	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 49 years.	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 49 years.	400
181	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	300
182	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	200
183	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayas-tha ; age 34 years.	400
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	400

N. B.—(N) stands for newspaper and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
185	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca	Monthly	Kedar Nath Majumdar	1,000	212
186	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 39 years.	200	213
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 56 years	125	214
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 36 years.	1,000	215
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 36 years.	1,500	216
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	500	217
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700	218
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250	219
193	"Sri Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	400	220
194	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami	300	221
195	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 31 years.	600	222
196	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	16,000	223
197	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik ; age 30 years.	1,000	224
198	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj	Fortnightly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....	225
199	"Sumati" (P) ..	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	431	226
200	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	300	227
201	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	900	228
202	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pahna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	500	229
203	"Suhrid" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 30 years.	200	230
204	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	300	231
205	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 41 years.	500	232
206	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500	233
207	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600	234
208	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkrishna Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	300	235
209	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700	236
210	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 40 years.	500	237
211	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 41 years.	600	238

N.B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded</i>					
212	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	300
213	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	10,000
214	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri ; age 42 years.	1,250
215	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
216	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	
217	"Tripura Hitaishi" (M) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	1,000
218	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150
219	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
220	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
221	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300
222	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	100
223	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900
224	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	400
225	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
226	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700
227	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
228	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
230	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
231	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
232	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ...	600
233	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
234	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500
235	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
236	"Frat'ern" ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
238	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300

* A—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concl'd.</i>					
239	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
240	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
241	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
242	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garó.</i>					
243	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
244	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
245	"Agraval" ...	Do.	Do.	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
247	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	1,500
248	Calcutta Samachar (N)	Do.	Do.	Radha Kishen Misser ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	5,500
253	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	
254	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	500
255	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
256	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
257	Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
258	"Habul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
259	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
260	"Sadhu Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L. ; age 36 years.	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	500

N.B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
262	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
263	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
264	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
265	" AI-HILAL " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mau'ana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	2,000
266	" AI-HILAL " (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
267	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	300
268	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
269	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
270	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 26 years, and another.	
<i>Uriya.</i>					
271	"Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Radha Charan Das ...	500
272	"Utkal Varta" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

N.B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.
^o Suspended.

*Additions to, and Alterations in, the List of Indian Newspapers as it stood on
1st October 1914.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Safir" (N) ^o ...	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
2	"Rifaquat" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
3	"Hablul Matin" (Bengali) (N)	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
4	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly
5	"Bangali" (N) ...	Do.	Daily

N.B.—(N) stands for newspapers.
* Suspended.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th February publishes a long letter from its Teheran correspondent, wherein the latter says that he sends a

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABUL MATIN*,
Feb. 15th, 1915.

“About the war and Persia.” weekly account of local events regularly to the office of the journal, but the version thereof that appears in the *Hablul Matin* when it reaches Teheran is incoherent and mutilated. He says that this may either be due to the unkindliness of the Censor's office or to cautiousness on the part of the members of the *Hablul Matin* staff.

The correspondent then describes the political situation in Persia, and says that the Anglo-Russian Alliance of 1907 and subsequent events have almost put an end to the political independence of Persia for ever.

Next he deals with the difficulties of Persia in her endeavour to maintain her neutrality, and says that the manifesto issued by the Shah of Persia to the Deputies on the occasion of the opening of Parliament has produced a unique sort of clamour amongst the Russian journals, so much so that the *Novo Vremya* wrote in some of its articles that as England and Russia were the protectors of Persia it was necessary, in the interest of Persia herself, that the representatives of the Germans, the Austrians and the Turks, who might excite the feelings of the people against Russia and England, should have been expelled. The correspondent observes that this amounts to saying in plain words that as Persia, according to the treaty of 1907, has come under the sphere of English and Russian influence, she should not remain neutral in a war in which England and Russia are involved. He remarks that the *Novo Vremya* probably imagines that the treaty of 1907 between England and Russia, which has nothing to do with Persia or with other Powers, cancels all international treaties between Persia and other Powers, and says that these writings have created a sensation among the Persians.

Next he refers to the recent conflict in Azarbaijan and the correspondence that passed between the Persian, Turkish and Russian Governments, and says that, in reply to the request of the British Consul to urge the Ottoman Government to withdraw its forces from Persia, the Foreign Minister stated that unless Russia gave a formal assurance to withdraw her forces, the Ottoman Government would not be satisfied.

Next he observes that it is most amusing that the neutrality of Persia has given rise to mistrust and suspicion on the part of the two neighbouring countries, Russia and Turkey, each of these two considering Persia to be allied with the other against it.

Further he says that the Turkish Consul at Kerman Shah told the Government that, according to the order of the Ulamas and the Shaikhul Islam, Persia must join Turkey in the *jehad*, and that the Government of Kerman Shah replied that it was obedient to the Central and Imperial Government, which had already declared its neutrality and was daily despatching telegrams warning its subjects against any deviation from this attitude. Here he observes that what has been most effectual in preserving the neutrality of Persia hitherto is the writings of the *Hablul Matin*, which has been advising the Persian Government and nation week after week to remain neutral, and says that had the Persian forces been concentrated, these unexpected events in Azarbaijan would never have occurred, and regrets that foreign hands, with the co-operation of the former Treasurer, so ruined the financial position of Persia that this important measure cannot be expedited.

2. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February writes:—

HITAVADI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

“The war and Persia.” Germany's object in inciting Turkey to invade Persia is something more than to destroy Russian and English influence in the country. For a long time Germany had been trying to extend her influence to Persia and Arabia by establishing an embassy at Bushire and acquiring lands in Koweit and on the sea-coast of Arabia. The Turkish invasion of Persia, however, gave England a golden opportunity to frustrate these efforts on the part of Germany to endanger her eastern dominions: the fight in the Persian Gulf and the occupation of Basra are the fruits of this opportunity.

It is, however, doubtful whether Germany will be quieted by this move on the part of England. The situation will grow serious if the neo-Persian party follows the example of Turkey and comes under the influence of Germany. The internal condition of Persia—her military and financial weakness—is supposed by many people to preclude the possibility of such a thing happening. This is no doubt true, but still it is difficult to say what the effect of the bad example of Turkey will be. The only bright point is that the Persians are not favourably disposed towards the Turks.

Many people are saying that the check which German ambition has received in the Persian Gulf has destroyed Germany's hope of extending her dominion to the centre of the eastern continent. Her expectations of a Musalman uprising throughout the world have failed. The foolish people who are in charge of affairs in Turkey are trying to show themselves off in the Trans-Caucasian region instead of first guarding their own home. They will soon feel the consequence of this; for the Balkan States have been greatly displeased by their enmity towards the Allies. In Persia also Turkey will be humbled and defeated.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

3. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th February writes:—

Japan and China.

Germany is apparently resolved to force all the European nations, and perhaps the United States of America, as well, to join in this destructive war. So Japan will now have an opportunity of getting what she wants, unhindered. She wants China; if she can command the resources and population of that immense country, she can afford to despise Europe. And this is what she is trying to secure, profiting by the present opportunity. Bravo!

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

4. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says:—

The present war and the critical condition of Turkey.

The last Balkan war brought a great disaster upon the Turks. They were reduced to a state of exhaustion by the huge military expenditure, the serious loss of territory, the loss of millions of soldiers in the battlefield, the huge outlay on military preparations and equipments, the wretched condition of the inhabitants and the death of thousands of Moslems through starvation. The inhabitants of Turkey are generally very poor. They have been already driven to the end of their resources by the continuous payment of taxes and subscriptions. Turkey's participation in this war has brought upon her a greater disaster. We take it for granted that Germany will bear a good deal of the expenditure consequent on the war, but it is not probable that the entire expenditure will be borne by her, because Germany has placed herself in a dilemma by attempting to defend herself on all sides. Germany's trade has been completely paralysed and her factories have ceased working. How can she possibly help another when her own house has to be defended? It would cause great trouble to Turkey to pay even a part of the expenditure, even the cost of the food-supply of the army. She is already groaning under her former debt. If the war is prolonged, then it would prove calamitous for Turkey. Trade has been stopped and agriculture is also in a precarious condition. Turkey has lost Egypt and Cyprus at the very start. The future seems altogether dark for Turkey. This is the result of the want of foresight on the part of the young Turks.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

5. Three causes, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February,

The war and America.

can bring the present devastating war to an end, namely, (1) crushing defeat of one party, (2) extreme distress caused in any one of the belligerent countries by stoppage of food-supplies, or (3) want of munitions of war. The first cause has not yet arisen. The second cause has, according to Reuter, begun to operate in Germany, so that if the present blockade of the country by the British navy continues for some time longer, famine-stricken Germans will compel their Kaiser to sue for peace. As regards the third cause, the German-Americans are trying to bring it on England by introducing six Bills in the United States Congress to prevent the export of munitions of war from the States to the United Kingdom. We believe that America will not do anything involving a breach of neutrality, and that all agitations created by and in the interest of Germany will be fruitless.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

6. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says that dacoities are becoming more and more frequent in India and specially in Bengal. There is no doubt that Government is trying its best to establish order and security in the country, but all these attempts are proving futile, first, because arresting dacoits in these days is an utter impossibility, and secondly, because the law is extremely complex and the standard of evidence required extremely high. The consequence is that the situation remains unaltered and the *budmashes* are becoming more and more daring. If anything is said against the inactivity of the police, then the authorities turn round and say that the public are at fault: they do not co-operate with the police. The people say that unless arms are given them there will be no escape from the dacoits; but the most humorous part of the whole affair is that the rigours of the Arms Act and the vigilance of the police are not preventing wicked people from securing arms. The bomb-throwers are daily using bombs and revolvers and the dacoits are using swords and guns. The peaceful people find that they are unable to protect themselves as they are unarmed. To say that people who are losing their lives and property are not desirous of helping the police is simply meaningless. The truth is that nobody believes the police, and fear of risking their lives by giving evidence against a set of desperados often prevents people from giving evidence in courts of law. It is our belief that the conditions at present existing in the country can never be improved unless the rigours of the Arms Act are considerably lessened. If Government is unwilling to do so, then it is certainly incumbent upon it to put things straight in a very short time. The state of the country is every day growing worse. It makes one's hair stand on end to think what the state of the country will be in the months of *Jaistha* and *Ashar*. Want of food will aggravate the unrest already existing.

MOHAMMADI.
Feb. 19th, 1915.

7. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 13th February writes that dacoities are now frequently occurring in different parts of the country. It will be a mistake to regard all these as political dacoities. Some are the work of ordinary dacoits, who want to mislead the police by posing as political dacoits.

JASOHAR.
Feb. 13th, 1915.

8. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says that the frequent occurrence of dacoities, be it committed by low-class men or *bhadralog*, does not speak well for the intelligence and ability of the police. The present year having begun inauspiciously, dacoits are expected to be very active during it. It is hoped that the authorities will make adequate arrangements for checking them.

HITAVADI.
Feb. 19th, 1915.

9. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, referring to the recent recrudescence of dacoities in the country and to the two taxi-cab dacoities in particular, remarks:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

These crimes are being committed at all hours of the day and yet the criminals are not being caught. Until effective steps are taken to prevent the recurrence of these crimes, the feeling of panic in the public mind is likely to become aggravated.

What is now to be done? If this kind of panic in the public mind is allowed to continue, business will suffer. Something effective must be done to stop these crimes. The war now distracts public attention considerably, but the frequent recurrence of these crimes is bound to cause a panic among the public. Already in the mufassil many people do not sleep at night but go out and do watch and ward duty like policemen. We do not say that our rulers are indifferent to these crimes, but something must be done quickly, otherwise a feeling of unrest will spread among the whole population, which is only likely further to increase the opportunities for these crimes.

We have already explained clearly, why dacoities are increasing in the country. The police, too, are partly to blame for this increase. They molest honest men, who are thus compelled to become thieves. Again, the police do

not act in a manner calculated to promote co-operation between the respectable elements of the population and Government, and therefore fail to get any kind of help from the people. It is on considerations like these that we proposed the appointment of Mr. K. C. De as Commissioner of Calcutta Police. He is in touch with the respectable elements of Calcutta and may very possibly enlist their co-operation. Thus may Calcutta be brought under proper control.

The Sepoy Mutiny was quelled only because Lord Canning put picked officials in the more important posts. If this crisis is to be averted, the same thing must be done again. Mr. K. C. De is a Bengali Civilian who enjoys the confidence of Government. If he is removed from the Censorship and appointed Commissioner of Police, he will be able to show his talents better and thus pacify Calcutta. Let the policy of putting only *Sahebs* in charge of the police, simply from consideration of colour, be discontinued, and let a number of competent Bengalis be appointed. The interests of Government will be promoted thereby. We speak from inside knowledge when we assert with confidence that with Mr. De as Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, the city is bound to be brought under control. Of course those Bengalis who are placed in high office must be fully trusted. Good results are bound to ensue if competent Bengalis are put in responsible and high positions. We trust Lord Carmichael will pay heed to what we say.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

10. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says that the reports of the attempt that was made to murder the Deputy Police Superintendent of Rangpur show that the rage for political murders in Bengal is still very high. It is difficult to ascertain the nature of these dacoities, and one, therefore, cannot say whether all of them have a political aim or not. There exist dacoits of ordinary character throughout the world, but the characteristics of the present-day dacoits in India at once reveal to us the political nature of their aims, and the daring robbery that was committed the other day, where the dacoits had to face a large number of men, cannot but be a political one. Ordinary dacoits could never have exhibited that careless disregard for safety which was shown by those who took part in the Garden Reach dacoity. The cunning and daring which they showed point to the fact that the perpetrators of that crime were educated men. Whether those who have been arrested on the ground of their alleged connection with this affair are innocent or not cannot be asserted till that fact is established in a court of law. We are not saying anything regarding them; but one thing is clear, and that is, that these persons, whoever they may be, must in all probability belong to the educated community.

It is a matter very much to be regretted that just at this moment, when the entire attention of the world is rivetted on the conflagration in Europe, and when the Government and the people are closely watching events there, there should be such a rage for political murders and dacoities in India. Under the circumstances there seems to be a great necessity for devising some means for the uprooting of this movement, even though that task be a difficult one. It is necessary to find out whether these political murders and dacoities are the work of a diseffected gang or not. If it is the work of an organised gang, then we must suppose that they are aiming at sapping the foundations of the Empire; but if it is not, then it will only suffice to punish the individual perpetrators of the crime. In view of the present relations which exist between Government and the people, it would be difficult to investigate the nature of these crimes, for in order to do so there must be full co-operation between Government and the people. But the agency of the police, through which Government get its information, is so much dreaded by the people that they are afraid to speak freely. This will necessitate the reform of the working of the detective branch of the police. At least a part of the people will have to mix with the police. For this purpose a council consisting of trustworthy detective officers and members of the educated public will have to be formed. Government will have to grant these people arms after they have worked for some time with the secret police and gained their confidence, for their personal safety against any outrages which may be committed by the anarchists. Through this agency Government will be able to bring the anarchists under control and deal a death-blow to their organisation.

11. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes:—

"Accusation about forging a diary." A case was lately disposed of by Mr. D. N. Sen, Deputy Magistrate of Narainganj, in which he held that a police daroga had forged an entry into a diary which had been adduced as evidence in court. The Sessions Judge too has held that the Deputy Magistrate's conclusions are correct. Strange to say, however, no steps have yet been taken to inquire into this allegation departmentally or to prosecute the daroga. Will not the Inspector-General take the necessary measures promptly?

12. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes:—

"The chaukidari problem." Our villagers in Bengal are made to pay their chaukidari tax with regularity each quarter, though their chaukidars may often be most incompetent and worthless. Nay, the collection of the tax goes on regularly even in villages where there may be no chaukidar at the time. It appears, for example, that such has been the case at Komarpara village in the Kalna Subdivision. There was no chaukidar there for some months, but the tax was collected all the same. The Subdivisional Officer of Kalna, on being approached on the matter, said that a chaukidar should be nominated and reported to him for confirmation; but thanks to the incompetence of the village union or some other cause, no competent man was forthcoming to fill the office of chaukidar. Some old men were selected, but the Deputy Magistrate refused to confirm them. It is a most surprising state of things in these days of frequent crime! The mere presence of a chaukidar, however infirm or incompetent, has a deterrent effect on would-be criminals. If a chaukidar be not available, let the nearest thanas depute men to watch the village, and if even that cannot be done, let the villagers be encouraged to form vigilance committees and do watch and ward themselves, and let there be remission of the chaukidari tax in such cases in future.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes:—

"Almost a case of murder." On Sunday afternoon last, a Musalman youth named Abdul Samad was done to death in Phear's Lane by some *Feringhees*. It appears that one Seah Channu was drinking tea at a tea-shop at 88, Phear's Lane, when a party of 8 or 10 *Feringhees*, all employed at the Kidderpur Docks, entered the shop. Soon a quarrel arose between them and Channu, whom they dragged out on to the street. Another Musalman named Abdul Samad thereupon interfered in Channu's favour. This was too much for the arrogant *Feringhees*, one of whom caught Samad by the hands, while another drew out a butcher's knife which he drove into the unfortunate man's heart. He was taken promptly to the Medical College Hospital but died before admission. Four Eurasian youths have been arrested in connection with the charge up to now. If true, this story of unnatural vengeance wreaked in the heart of Calcutta in broad daylight by these *Feringhees* is enough to warm the blood of even the most inoffensive man. The effects will be most deadly, unless the sternest steps are taken to vindicate justice.

14. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes:—

"Another search." The house of a Professor of the Comilla Victoria College was recently searched in connection with a leaflet entitled "Loyalty and Ambulance Corps." Three students of the local zilla school have also been called upon in the same connection to show cause why they should not be expelled. Without adequate grounds for suspicion, should students and teachers be harassed in this fashion?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

15. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 8th February protests against

Removal of the Munsiff's Court from Hat Hazari and South Raojan to the district headquarters of Chittagong.

the removal of the Munsiff from Hat Hazari and South Raojan to the district headquarters of Chittagong, on the ground that this will cause great dislocation of business, as the quartering of the Munsiff's Court at the headquarters will, by preventing Munsiffs from acquiring local experience, stand in the way of an efficient administration of justice.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Feb. 8th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes:—

The achievements of a European
—Trial of a case of assault against
a European at Puri.

Is Puri outside British territory? The Uriya servant of a gentleman here was the other day waiting with his master's dogs near Lang's Hotel, when these dogs started fighting with some other stray dogs. The noise which resulted irritated a *sahab* in the hotel, who forthwith came out and began chastising both the servant and the dogs. A criminal suit resulted; but the *sahab*, though only a sardar of coolies, employed by the local drainage contractor, could not be tried by the District Magistrate, who happened to be a Bengali Civilian. The Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, a *sahab*, accordingly tried the case. Of the two prosecution witnesses, one did not turn up for some unexplained reason, though he had been bound over to appear. A warrant for his appearance was applied for, but refused, and the case was dismissed for want of evidence, though the evidence of only one of the witnesses was actually heard. During the preliminary inquiry, the absent witness gave material evidence; yet the hakim did not even inquire into any of the reasons why the servant instituted the case against the accused and dismissed it. This shows that a state of anarchy prevails in Puri. What is the Bengali Magistrate here doing? Will not Sir Charles Bayley look into this case?

JASOHAR,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

17. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 13th February, referring to the above case, remarks:—

Ibid.

It may be that the accused was innocent. But everybody amongst us believes that an Indian never goes to law against an Englishman unless he has a real grievance; and indeed he often puts up with injustice, because he does not expect to get justice. Government ought to take steps to remove this impression.

(c)—Jails.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

18. Political prisoners, whether in the Andamans or in the prisons in India, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, are subjected to much greater hardship

"Political prisoners."

and more stringent discipline than ordinary prisoners. The *India* says that the authorities ought to prevent this by all means, and that it is wrong to make political prisoners work the oil-mill, beat out cocoanut fibre, or put them into irons. We hope that the authorities will heed this reasonable prayer of our contemporary.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

19. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th February endorses this appeal, and remarks:—

Ibid.

Many of these people are maniacs more or less. Some of them are so constituted mentally that they must commit offences. They are diseased and deserve pity and not severity. Of course they should not be allowed to be at large; once placed under restraint, they lose all power of mischief. The paper, therefore, hopes that Lord Hardinge will see that they are not subjected to any form of treatment which appears unnecessarily cruel.

(d)—Education.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

20. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February deprecates the recent transfer of one Mr. I. J. Samuel, a clerk in

A detective in the Education
Department.

the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the Criminal Intelligence Department. This is surprising and it will be more surprising if this man, after serving in the Detective Department, is allowed to revert to the Education Department. Government ought not to permit such close relations between the Education and Detective Departments.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

21. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th February suggests that in

Small-pox (in Calcutta) and the
proposed closing of schools.

view of the small-pox epidemic now raging in Calcutta, especially in wards VIII and IX, it would be best to close the schools and colleges now and reopen them, if so desirable, early in May instead of in June, which is the usual time for reopening.

22. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 12th February says that although the prevailing distress in Eastern Bengal is dwindling the number of students and teachers in village schools, the authorities of the Education Department are inexorable as regards their demands about the equipment of a school. It must have a large number of teachers, a large fund to maintain them, must realise fines from students defaulting to pay fees regularly, and so forth. Will not Mr. Hornell consider the present situation and do something to preserve the village schools in Eastern Bengal?

Village schools in Eastern Bengal.

ISLAM RABI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

23. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 15th February writes:—

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Feb. 15th, 1915.

"Thorns by the side of education—Policy of division in education."

There are two middle English schools at Barisal, viz., the Baptist Mission School, situated at one end of the town, and another in the centre of the town, established and maintained by the Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Ismail Khan Chaudhuri in his father's name. The educational authorities have, however, made a strange rule, to the effect that Hindu students will not be admitted to the latter school if Musalman students are available, and that the number of Hindu students in the school will never be allowed to exceed 33 per cent. of the total number of students in the school. The 2nd February was the last day for admitting new students in the school. Before that day no Hindu students had been admitted in it and only a few were admitted on that day. This arrangement is calculated to harass the Hindus as well as to weaken the finances of the institution. Musalman students have always read freely in schools established by Hindus. Why then should not Hindu students enjoy the same privilege in schools established by Musalmans?

Again, a new thing in the shape of a "conduct register" has been introduced in the Barisal Zilla School. This register will be kept by the Captain of the class and all punishments inflicted by teachers on the students of the class will be entered in it. After the fifth hour the register will go to the Head Master, who will then report its contents to the Inspector of Schools. What will be the effect of this? Either teachers will refrain from punishing boys or spend half their class hours in recording punishments.

As regards the course of studies prescribed, it is remarkable that the "King's Reader" has been prescribed as a text-book without the students having been first taught to spell. Over and above this there is no grammar as a text-book. This subject has to be taught and learnt orally. Nevertheless, there are six subjects to be learnt by young students. This is surely cruelty to them, and is the way in which education is being remodelled in Eastern Bengal.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February writes:—

HITAVADI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

"Middle education."

Recently Mr. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, truly said, in the course of a speech in a prize distribution meeting, that advancement of education in the Bengal Presidency really depended on middle education. But the manner in which the Education Department is increasing the cost of education and demanding palatial buildings for school houses makes us think that middle education will be beyond the reach of most middle-class men. The load of studies prescribed is also proving too heavy for the middle class students of this country, ill-fed and malaria-stricken as they are.

25. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February publishes

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

Syllabus of studies for the Junior and Senior Madrassahs according to Maulana Shah Muhammad Abu Bakr, President of the Mejliis Wyazeen.

a list of books for the Junior and Senior Madrassahs from the pen of Maulana Shah Muhammad Abu Bakr, the President of the Mejliis Wyazeen. In the opinion of the Maulana, the adoption of this course of studies will serve the interests of the Muhammadan community better than the one

which Government has placed before the public. He urges upon Government the necessity of adopting his alternative list of books, and remarks that in case of non-acceptance, the Moslem community will be driven to the necessity of establishing private schools which will better serve their spiritual and material needs.

His list includes certain books from an older syllabus of studies. He considers the teaching of the following languages and subjects as highly essential for the material welfare of the Moslem community:—Arabic, Persian,

Urdu, English, Bengali Literature, Grammar, Arithmetic, Etymology, Logic, Algebra, Geography, etc. His list of books for the junior and senior classes are as follows :—

Junior 1st year—

1. Koran.
2. First Book of Urdu (A. H. Y., Lahore).
3. Shaikh Sadi's Karima.
4. Tafazzul Hussain's Bengali Literature.
5. Arithmetic in Urdu.
6. Exercises in Sarf.
7. Ditto in Bengali.

Junior 2nd year—

1. Diniat First Risala. (A. H. Y., Lahore).
2. Gulistan (Persian), up to the 4th Chapter.
3. Bengali Maktab Primer (Tafazzul Hussain).
4. Urdu Geography.
5. Mizan-O-Munsub.
6. Arithmetic [(the whole) Urdu Arithmetic].
7. Reading of Bengali and Urdu manuscripts and writing.

Junior 3rd year—

1. Tasrih of Urdu (A. H. Y., Lahore).
2. Bostan, up to the 4th Chapter.
3. Maktab Reader, 1st part [(Bengali) Tafazzul Hussain].
4. Miftah-ul-Quvayad, 1st part.
5. Panj-Ganj.
6. Mujmoe Nahavamir.
7. Sharah Meyat Amal.
8. Urdu Arithmetic.
9. Persian translation.
10. Instruction in Persian deeds and documents.
11. Urdu Geography.
12. Bengali reading and essay writing.
13. Bengali Grammar.

Junior 4th year—

1. Tamilul Iman (Persian Aquayad).
2. Miftahul Quvayad Urdu, 2nd part.
3. Infai Khalifa (Persian).
4. Geography (Urdu).
5. Kulaibi (1st half).
6. Hedaya Tannoho.
7. Fasl Akbari (1st half).
8. Hisab Kasr Am (Arithmetic—Urdu).
9. Translations from Urdu and Persian.
10. English First Book.
11. Translations from Urdu into Arabic.
12. Translation—English.
13. Maktab Reader, 2nd part (Tafazzul Hussain).

Junior 5th year—

1. Sikandar Nama.
2. First English Reader.
3. Kulaibi (last half).
4. Muniat-ul-Mussali (1st half).
5. Kafia (1st half).
6. Fasl Akbari (Part half).
7. Mizan Mantak.
8. Arithmetic, Arbai-Mutanuissifa (P. G. Urdu).
9. Translations into Arabic from Urdu and Arabic.
10. Bangla Ratnadhar (Afzulunissa).
11. Translation Exercises (English).

Junior 6th year—

1. Fourth Standard Reader.
2. English-Urdu Grammar.
3. Divan Ali.
4. Muniatul Mussulli (Part half).
5. Kafia (Part half).
6. Anwar-us-Suheli.
7. Quala (whole).
8. Tarikhi-Hind Moulir Abdul Karim.
9. Musnudde Imam Abu Hanifa.
10. Arabic and Persian translations.
11. English translation exercises.

Senior 1st year—

1. English Fifth Standard Reader.
2. Urdu-English Grammar.
3. Serajiya.
4. Nur-ul-Anwar.
5. Sharah-e-Jami (1st half).
6. Miskatul Masabih (1st half).
7. Mukhtanasul Maani (1st half).
8. Sharah-e-Tahzib.
9. Masnavi Sharif (1st chapter).
10. Arabic translations and essays.
11. English translations.

Senior 2nd year—

1. Akhwan-us-Safa (Arabic Literature).
2. English Literature.
3. English Algebra.
4. Miskat-Sharif (last half).
5. Tafsir Mudarik.
6. Qutbi (1st half).
7. Sharah Aquayad Nasfi (1st half).
8. Sharah Molla Jami (Part half).
9. Arabic translation and composition.

Senior 3rd year—

1. English Literature.
2. English Grammar.
3. Sharah Wakaya (1st half).
4. Sharah Aquayad Nasfi (last half).
5. Tafsir Baizavi (Sura Beth).
6. Makamat (Hamadani).
7. English Algebra.
8. Qutbi (last half).
9. Qusaid Umar Ibnul Fariz.
10. Munajarai Rashidia.
11. Arabic translation and composition.
12. English translation and composition.

Senior 4th year—

1. Tahtavi (1st half).
2. Termizi (the whole).
3. Hedaya (last half).
4. Tarikhul Khulafa.
5. Hadiya Sadiya.
6. Euclid (English).
7. English Literature.
8. Arabic translation and composition.
9. English translation and composition.

Senior 5th year—

1. Tahtavi.
2. Sahih Bokhari (the whole).
3. Moslem Sharif (the whole).
4. Hedaya Sadiya (last half).
5. Euclid (English).
6. English Literature.
7. English Hikmat. (Translation of Hadiol-ul Hikmat).
8. Arabic translation and composition.
9. English translation and composition.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

26. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th February says :—

Sanskrit education and Govern-
ment.

The present defective system of teaching *Nyaya*, especially modern *Nyaya*, demands serious attention. The effect of the system has been to make the subject altogether unattractive to beginners. It is not calculated to enable the students to get a thorough grasp of the subject at all. To make the teaching of the subject effective, the task should be assigned to well-versed *Naiyayikas*, who must thoroughly instruct the students and teach them the older commentaries on *Nyaya* text-books.

The Director of Public Instruction may give monetary help to Sanskrit *tols*, but he may not have the time or opportunity to consider the suitability or otherwise of the persons concerned in the teaching of the subject. Mr. Saraswati (Sir Ashutosh Mukherji) is the head of the Sanskrit Board. The universe may be destroyed in a trice but the words of Sir Ashutosh are eternal and unchangeable as the *Vedas*. To invest a single person with supreme authority is not at all wise, especially when the number of the members of the Board over which he presides is small. It is the duty of Government to keep a strict eye on the working of such a body, otherwise no improvements can take place in the methods of teaching this branch of Sanskrit. We, therefore, hope that the Education Department will keep an eye on the Sanskrit Board of Studies, for which the country will be greatly indebted.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

27. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th February warmly praises the Vice-Chancellor for having nominated Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri as a Fellow of the University.

Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri as a
Fellow of the University.

a grievous wrong in having shut him out of the Senate. It is to be hoped that Dr. Sarbadhikari will now secure for the Sastri an honorary degree from the University in recognition of his sound scholarship.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

28. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February refers to the recent circular in Bihar directed against people of other provinces joining colleges in that province, and

Hatred of Bengalis.

suggests that such strict regulations should not be enforced against Bengalis, to whom Bihar is indebted in various ways.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

29. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes :—

"Small-pox."

The Hindu idea is that epidemics are visitations for the sins of a community and its rulers. They can be warded off only by the combined efforts of the community and of the rulers. For the recent outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta it is Government whom we hold most responsible. In Europe too epidemics of small-pox were frequent in the past, but they are rare now. Why? Because of compulsory vaccination. Why then is not vaccination rigidly enforced in Calcutta? He who neglects his obligation in this respect and thereby jeopardises the life of his fellow-citizens should be properly punished. Officials neglect this duty of enforcing punishment, and for this heinous sin the population is being decimated.

Take the case of Malaria again. Malaria has always been reduced whenever in any village or town Government adopted the necessary measures.

Hooghly was comparatively free from it when the Government offices were located there, but it has deteriorated since the offices were removed to Chinsura, which, again, is now improving in sanitation. Malaria is scarce wherever there is a resident European population. The fact is, we are no longer prepared to die uncomplainingly. We know that epidemics can be prevented and if they are not prevented, we shall blame you. You know how to save us. Why should you not then save us? We may be the most unworthy set of beings alive, but as your subjects, we have a claim on you, our rulers, and you should try your best to save us, apart from all considerations of profit or loss. It is your duty to save us from the ravages of an epidemic as much as from the fire and shot of the enemy.

It is a reflection on the public sanitary officers that they have not so far rigidly enforced vaccination on all people resident in the city of Calcutta. Why do they not punish the men who allow mosquitos to breed in tanks belonging to them? Why are not such tanks filled up? The inefficiency of our sanitary officers is also shown by their failure to explain up to now why plague could make no headway in Bengal, Assam and Orissa. Our rulers know quite well that our local self-government is a failure and that we are unfit for such government. It creates only local party-feeling and does nothing to promote the local public good. Why then do they confer this so-called boon on us? Who shall answer this question?

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February protests against the sale of beef in the Chowk Bazar at Chaibassa, which is resorted to mostly by Hindus. Mr. Sen, Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of the local municipality, has, it is said, on his own initiative, removed the bazar to the northern end of the town, and made arrangements for the sale of beef there. Neither the local Musalmans nor the local Christians demanded this step. This has greatly agitated the local Hindu mind. The Marwari shopkeepers of the bazar have closed their shops. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 19th, 1916.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

31. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 14th February says that in the records of the survey and settlement of the Dacca district all roads, rivers, *khals* and so forth, which are recognised as public thoroughfares within the boundaries of mauzas, have been recorded as having the King-Emperor as their proprietor and with the names of tenure-holders, unknown, although they belong in reality to the owners of the mauzas and the District Board. This has done great harm to landholders. Rivers, for example, will not in future be regarded as belonging to them. Fishermen who were giving rents to them for fishing in those rivers will no longer pay them rents, and they will no more have any right over *churs* formed in those rivers. In short, Government is confiscating to itself the right of ownership to rivers which were so long recognised in collectorate *tauzis* as belonging to zamindars. It has, however, no moral justification for doing this. It will not be possible for the people to recover their rights by contesting Government's action in law courts. Still it behoves Government to respect the just rights of its subjects.

DACCA PRAKAS,
Feb. 14th, 1916.

Again, the names of all *bhagchasis* have been recorded as occupancy raiyats on annual rents, ranging from 8 annas to Rs. 3 per bigha. Now, the value of occupancy tenures is much lower than that of *khals* lands. The recording of *bhagchasis* as occupancy raiyats will, therefore, give rise to innumerable law suits. Besides this, it will deprive many poor families of the produce of their lands, which is the only means of their livelihood. A family, for example which has 20 bighas of land and cultivates them by *bhagchasis*, derives an income of Rs. 300 per annum from the produce of the land. According to the new system, the family will only get an amount of rent varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 60, and have, moreover, to pay Rs. 10 as revenue and so forth. What will then remain for the support of the family? The attention of Government and all men of influence and position in the country is drawn to the matter. The

Complaints regarding the survey
and settlement of Dacca.

war has already brought enough distress on the people of the country. If now they have to plunge into litigation for this whim of the settlement officers, their misery will know no bounds.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

32. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February regrets that the costs of the survey operations in Mymensingh should be realised from the local zemindars now when they are in serious financial difficulties. The fall in the jute trade has lessened the profits of the zemindars and Government should choose a more suitable time for the realisation of this money.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February notices a letter in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, written by one Deviprasad Mukherji, a teacher of a Bankipur school, making allegations against a number of volunteers employed on the railway. It appears that on the 6th February last, these men were travelling between Bankipur and Kiul by the 8 down Express and *en route*, they made faces at their fellow-passengers, threw down their luggage, spat at people standing on the platforms, made obscene gestures and suggestions to women and generally made themselves offensive to all whom they came across. One of the witnesses of their conduct was Babu Prafulla Chandra Mazumdar, clerk of the Railway Board at Delhi. The allegations are serious. The offenders should be severely punished for their misconduct and meanness and for creating racial ill-feeling in these troublous times.

(h)—*General.*

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

34. Referring to Lord Hardinge's approaching visit to Calcutta the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th February writes that the Bengalis will give a most cordial welcome to the statesman who saved their national life by undoing the partition; who dared the displeasure of his own countrymen in order to uphold the honour of Indians abroad; and who has laboured incessantly to uphold the dignity of Indians in foreign lands.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

35. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes that the proposal of the District Administration Committee to transfer Khulna to the new Barisal Division has naturally displeased the local educated public, who resent being cut off from Jessore, a district with which they are in the closest relations.

JASOHAR,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

36. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 13th February, discussing the report of the District Administration Committee, writes:—

It has created a panic all over Bengal. The public are in a most anxious frame of mind. This report has become the one topic of discussion. Personally, its perusal has filled us with amazement. Apparently the main object of the Committee is to strengthen Civilian influence in Bengal. But that is not likely to do much good. Why are the small districts in Bengal inefficiently administered? Why are thefts and dacoities so very frequent in districts like Bogra, Noakhali, Hooghly and Howrah? The splitting up of districts will result in weakening the influence of the public and seriously interfere with the promotion of works of public utility—this perhaps is admitted by everybody.

The remarks of the Committee about the growth of the seditious spirit in the country are most ridiculous. They trace its origin to the doings of Ramkrishna Paramahansa and Vivekananda. We have always pointed out that lack of sympathy on the part of the officials and the acute poverty of the people generally are the causes responsible for the spirit of discontent prevailing in the country. Another cause of discontent lies in the refusal of Government to promptly take measures regarding complaints made against

officials guilty of unpopular acts and of treating the educated public with extreme contempt. Yet another cause of discontent arose from the partition of the province effected in defiance of the views of the entire population and of their united protests. It deeply offended the susceptibilities of people of all classes, from the prince to the peasant; and the spirit of discontent was only aggravated by Lord Morley's declaration that the partition was a settled fact.

The Committee's report will soon give rise to a tremendous agitation in the country. If their suggestions are adopted, the interests of the Bengalis will be more gravely injured than they were by the partition of the province, and the Bengalis can never agree to that. They will in that case suffer a loss which will be irremediable. We hope that Government will not again afford any occasion for a new agitation. Peace will be restored to the country only when the officials begin treating the people sympathetically and the scarcity of food from which they now suffer is removed. The mere establishment of circle officers, even in each village, will do no good. No results will follow if even a thousand officers are quartered in each village. It is not a fact that District Magistrates will begin mixing with the people if only their numbers are strengthened.

Experience shows that districts under Indian officers have always been peaceful. That is because the people can approach a fellow-countryman with their tale of grievances more freely than they can approach a foreigner. So if the people are to be kept in contentment, let Indians be given higher offices more freely than now. Foreign officials cannot fully ascertain and understand the condition of the country and the feelings of the people, and the latter, too, occasionally are misled about the intentions of the officials, and this fomented discontent. If sympathetic men like Lord Carmichael can be placed in charge of districts, we make bold to affirm that peace will ere long come back to the country, which will then wear a new aspect.

37. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 16th February says:—

The District Administration Committee Government appointed the District Administration Committee to find out means of bringing about closer relations between the rulers and the ruled in the country. The Committee, however, has paid greater attention to other irrelevant subjects. We cannot say how far Government will be pleased by this. The Committee's reflections and insinuations against the work of Swami Vivekananda and Ramkrishna Paramahansa are altogether unfounded. Whoever has any knowledge of these men will laugh at them. We cannot speak highly of the intelligence of the man who can say that the teachings of Vivekananda and Ramkrishna have created dacoits. Of course, we have nothing to say about the men who are unnerved at the very sight of Indian youths working together. Everyone knows how certain small-minded officials were frightened by the sight of young men working together for the relief of the sufferers from the recent flood in the Damodar. The Committee has not, in fact, clearly said why the Bengalis have become discontented. It has only slightly touched the real cause in one place in its report. Most probably Mr. Baetson Bell and other members of the Committee did not find it convenient further to discuss the subject. However that may be, the people of the country firmly believe that it was the despotic ways of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam which created discontent in the land. The Committee has dealt with the subject in such a manner as to lay the responsibility of one party on another. It has had also the audacity to question the propriety of the doings of its superiors and of even the King-Emperor. Apparently the sympathies of the Committee are with the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The so-called political crimes should no longer be characterised as political, because they are now committed by a number of misguided young men under the influence of *zid* and a spirit of revenge. Other classes of dacoits are taking advantage of the diversion of the attention of the police caused by the so-called political dacoities and following their career of crime with impunity.

The Committee, we regret to say, has opened a most unpleasant and inopportune discussion. Although some of the officials who formed the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam still show signs of their old character, we

CHANDU MIHIR.
Feb. 16th, 1916.

are confident that they will no longer be allowed to fashion the administrative policy of this country. People also were gradually forgetting all that they had suffered. In this state of things, it has been most unwise on the part of the Committee to revive the discussion of old matters and cast insinuations against the Hindu community and the King-Emperor. We hope that Lord Carmichael and Lord Hardinge will find their way to expunge these things from the Committee's Report.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

38. In continuing its criticism of the District Administration Committee's report, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, observes :—

The District Administration Committee.
It is not the purpose of the District Administration Committee to give any right or privilege to the people. They have thought it best to vest all power in executive officials, because they do not think it at all necessary to consult public opinion. The Committee believe that the present system of government is best for the country and that the people are satisfied with it. They do not understand self-government nor do they want it. It is only a few pleaders and barristers, mostly briefless, who agitate for political rights and excite the public with their cries. When these lawyers get into practice, they generally become reconciled to the present system of administration. In other words, the Committee are of opinion that hunger alone causes discontent in this country.

Again the Committee think that just as foul tanks breed malaria, so village schools breed discontent and sedition. For this reason they have recommended that all schools should be placed under the control of district officers. The Education Department is already practically under the complete control of executive authorities, for the Education Member of the Government of India is a Civilian. And the study of law has been made so difficult of late that the number of pleaders will be greatly reduced. In England also the study of law in the Inns has been made extremely difficult. Thus the Committee have not been able to make a new proposal in this connection. They have simply recommended that the present stringent system should be made more stringent still. They have recommended the placing of not only the entire Education Department, but of all departments, under the control of the district officer. Education is, according to them, the root of all evils in Bengal. Education is enabling people to realise their true condition and thus inciting them to agitate for their just rights. Hence, according to the Committee, it is absolutely necessary to turn the tide of education.

The Committee have urged the Government to pay attention to technical education. Although most people who are really educated get employment, the number of ill-educated people without employment, who have a pernicious gift of the gab, is daily increasing. Besides this, lower class Hindus and Musalmans, who formerly cared very little for education, are now showing increased eagerness for it. Hence the number of educated men in the country will also steadily increase. It is necessary to provide employment for them. The mills no doubt find employment for many people, but they are not sufficient to meet the growing demand. The Bengalis, although they have made a mark in law, literature and science, have not been able to compete successfully with other Indians in trade and arts. They hanker for service after receiving education. They have neither cared for trade and arts nor received any education in them. Such is the view of the Committee!

The Committee have said nothing new. The people whom the Committee have been pleased to call political agitators have long been urging the Government to encourage and resuscitate arts and industries, but to no effect. Still their efforts have produced some effect. Government calmly looked at the destruction of the arts and industries of this country by free-trade and foreign competition, and did nothing to prevent it. Abolition of the excise duty on Indian cloth may still benefit the country, but Government will not care to abolish it. The Committee, however, have nothing to say on these points. They have simply compared the condition of Bombay with that of Bengal, and remarked how backward the Bengalis are compared with Bombay people. We do not know whether Government appointed the Committee for discovering whether the Bengalis were backward compared with the Bombay people in arts and industries. We can nevertheless say that the Committee have been able to say nothing new in this connection and that their recommendations for remedying the situation are not satisfactory.

39. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says :—

MOHAMMADI,
Feb. 19th, 1916.

The District Administration
Committee.

The work of the Committee, composed of high Government officials, which was deputed to enquire into the administration of the districts has been finished and the report of that Committee has appeared in the Gazette which was published in the week previous to the last. We find that the publication of this report is going to set afoot a new agitation in Bengal. The method of enquiry that was adopted by the Committee, their various inconsistent and hostile views, and above all their findings and recommendations regarding administrative reform, are open to objection in many respects. The arguments which the Committee have advanced in support of the advantages which may accrue from their recommendations have not been able to convince us. Beyond the creation of a few fat posts and increase in Government expenditure no good will follow the adoption of their recommendations; but on the other hand there is an apprehension of a great deal of harm being done. But to-day we will not deal with these but will say a few words regarding the proposed advantages of the findings of the Committee. The principal aim of the Committee seems to be the uprooting of anarchy. But will this result be achieved if the number of districts is increased. We observe that there is more anarchy in Calcutta and Dacca, where there is a predominance of high European officials than anywhere else. Under the circumstances, we cannot think that the partition of Dacca into two districts, of Mymensingh into three districts, and adding Khulna to Eastern Bengal, will prevent the bomb-throwers from throwing bombs. It is not probable that six or seven European gentlemen, on entering the district headquarters, will succeed in uprooting the thorn. Certainly it is the duty of Government to adopt every means for stamping out anarchy. We would have approved of the proposals of the Committee if there had been any hope of their being helpful to Government. In our opinion it would have been better if such an unpopular report were withheld at the present moment. But when it has been published we cannot help expressing our views regarding it. Certainly in these days there should not be given any opportunity for an agitation. In our opinion it would be well if our far-sighted administrator, Lord Carmichael, disposes of the matter. As far as we remember, His Excellency in a speech said that he had supported the partition of districts on the ground that it would help the people of the country to attain self-government by gradual methods. But the perusal of these recommendations made by Civilian gentlemen has produced an altogether different impression on our minds. Hindus and Moslems of India have joined hands in the matter of obtaining self-government. They will not hesitate to protest in one united voice against any proposals made by Government or the Civilians or any policy that they may adopt to draw the people away from their goal of self-government.

40. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 20th February says :—

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1916.

Ibid.

A Committee was formed to investigate as to how the administration of the districts in Bengal should be conducted. The Committee have finished their investigation, and their report, consisting of 200 pages, have been published. It certainly points to the stupendous pains taken by the Committee. But one regrets very much to remark that the educated people of Bengal have not felt happy at the findings of the Committee, but on the other hand have been considerably pained by them.

India has now been forced to take part in the great war in Europe and all its thoughts are now dominated by its desire for victory. This even flow of thought has been disturbed by the Committee's report and no good seems to result therefrom. We do not understand why the Committee, instead of confining themselves to administrative matters only, thought it fit to give a history of the rise of the anarchist movement. Every educated man certainly feels deeply concerned at the presence of the anarchist in the midst of Bengali society and seeks to find out means to uproot anarchism, so that Bengal may find an opportunity once more to freely exhibit her loyalty. Ignoring this sentiment of the educated classes, the Committee has written such a history of anarchism, as to hurt the feelings of these classes to the quick.

Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal, had also occasion to refer several times to the presence of anarchism in Bengal, but he used such mild terms that nobody had any reason to feel aggrieved. While referring to this hateful subject, he always adopted the policy of wise men and thought it fit to note that the anarchist movement was confined only to a few irresponsible young men. But despite this example of their great leader, the Committee has thought fit to draw such a picture of the anarchist movement in Bengal that it not only causes pain to even the quietest man in Bengal but also creates a feeling of abhorrence for the Bengalis in the rest of India. One feels great regret to find that the Committee did not feel any hesitation to establish a connection between the immortal spirit of Vivekananda, who preached Vedanta not only in Bengal but also in Madras, Rajputana, England and America, and the anarchical movement of Bengal. Here the paper makes a quotation from the Committee's report, to illustrate how the Committee has established the connection of Vivekananda and the Philanthropic Society which he founded, with the anarchical movement, and then goes on to say that the policy which the Committee adopted is exactly the same as that which fixes the guilt of a man upon his father and mother, simply because they had been responsible for his birth. The findings of the Committee go further than this. Brahma is the creator of the father of the man who committed the guilt, so Brahma should be held responsible for the affair. It is highly regrettable that such a senseless policy could have been adopted by responsible Government officers. We do not understand how the Committee could go the length of calumniating the Ramkrishna Society, which is famed for its philanthropic work throughout India. It would have been well if Government had not published the report of the Committee. The publication of the report has been most inopportune during this war.

SANJIVANI.
Feb. 18th, 1915.

41. The following is a full translation of a paragraph which appeared in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th February :—

"The Magistrate's new powers." While on the one hand the District Administration Committee has, on the ground of the Magistrate's work being too heavy, recommended a partition of many districts of Bengal, to ensure its being properly done, on the other hand it has recommended to Government a widening of the field of his work by putting new powers into his hands. These two recommendations are conflicting. The Committee has recommended that the Magistrate should be vested with certain powers relating to the management of co-operative societies in Bengal (these powers are now exercised by the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies). In support of this recommendation, the members of the Committee have brought forward three grounds, viz., that unless the Magistrate is vested with these powers—(1) his position and dignity will be impaired, (2) the co-operative movement will be over-departmentalised in the effort to deofficialise it, and (3) people will be unable to realise what a zeal for-doing public good Government is showing by establishing co-operative societies throughout the country.

In this connection we have to say that the Magistrate's position and dignity can be impaired only by divesting him of his powers, and we are unable to make out how they can be impaired by his not being given powers which he does not possess. It has been feared that unless co-operative societies are placed under the control of the Magistrate, they will be over-departmentalised. We fail to understand why the powers of the Co-operative Department should make the members of the Committee, intent, though they are, on increasing the powers of the Magistrate, afraid. The Co-operative Department is a part of Government. Government is managing this department, and the people of the country are realising that Government is at the root of the development of co-operative societies and are grateful to it for its public spirit. The people of our country are not such fools as to give to the educated community the credit due to Government. The truth is that the political crimes of a handful of men have intensely frightened our high officials and made them inclined to bind all people in the country with adamant chains held by the Magistrate, with a view to their prevention. The officials will, of course, suppress these crimes. But such adamant chains are surely not the means of suppressing them. As friends equally of

Government and of the people we request the authorities calmly to consider for once whether binding by such chains will produce good or evil fruits. There is a limit to authority for all men. We have come to know that the above proposal will be considered in the conference of representatives of co-operative societies in Bengal, which will be held in Calcutta from the 20th instant. Our prayer to the representatives is that they should give their opinions on this matter after careful consideration.

42. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 14th February hopes that as the Dacca Division has the largest number of co-operative credit societies in Bengal, the Co-operative Societies Committee will pay a visit to Dacca to record evidence regarding the working of these societies.

DACCA PRAKAS,
Feb. 14th, 1915.

43. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th February supports the prayer of the *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* to make Bengali the medium of instruction in the medical schools in Bengal.

Bengali text-books on medical subjects.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

44. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th February hopes that Government will accede to the just prayer of the *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* to make Bengali instead of English the medium of instruction in the medical schools in the Presidency.

Use of Bengali in the medical schools

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

45. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February also expresses a hope that Government will accept the suggestion of the *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* about the use of Bengali as the medium of instruction in medical schools in the Presidency.

Bengali as the medium of instruction in medical schools in Bengal.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

46. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February also supports the proposal made by the *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* for the adoption of Bengali as the medium of instruction in the medical schools in Bengal.

Medical education should be imparted through the medium of the vernacular.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 22nd, 1915.

47. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says:—
It is admitted on all hands that the good of India depends on the improvement of her agriculture. Mere talking would not, however, improve it. Government has devoted its attention to this for some time past, but the system has not yet had time to develop. There are two colleges in Bihar where agricultural education is given, but these colleges do not produce farmers but only executive officers. This is not due to any fault of Government but to our own shortcomings. The matter requires careful consideration.

Fruitlessness of agricultural education.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

48. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st February writes:—
Delhi has always been a city of evil omen. No one who made his seat there has ever been happy. Lord Hardinge, personally, has suffered the worst misfortunes since he migrated there. Let us see how long it takes to build the permanent capital there and indeed whether a real capital will ever be built. The war, though it is bound to end in the success of the Allies, is equally bound to cripple the resources of the English people considerably for a time. Will English statesmen then still persist in their desire to have a new capital at Delhi? That can never be. We suppose there will be a change in this connection after Lord Hardinge leaves the country.

Delhi as the Capital of India.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 21st, 1915.

49. While on the one hand, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, the prices are rising high, the interference caused by the war to business is, on the other hand, blocking the paths of earning money. This double cause has made the situation extremely serious.

"Headache where there is no head"—The high prices.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

On the side of Government there have been losses of revenue in various departments. But, strange to say, the authorities are not at all disposed towards economy. The construction of new capitals at Patna and Delhi is proceeding in full swing. Tours of officials have no end. Large sums of money

are being spent uselessly. This sometimes leads us to think that the cry of loss of revenue is a sham. In fact, the administration of India is a riddle to us.

Lord Hardinge really made a magnificent effort to check high prices by an ordinance on wheat. But will he be able to keep up this spirit? Will the people of England and the English merchants in India allow him to effectively stop the export of wheat? The English people can die in the battle-field, but they cannot die inch by inch of starvation. They will not starve so long as India has wheat. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce again raised a howl against Lord Hardinge's ordinance and had to be pacified by the holding of a conference at Delhi and other means, at a great cost. It will, therefore, be impossible for His Excellency to bring down the price of wheat to any large extent. This can be done only if Government opens shops of its own and makes it punishable by law to over-sell these shops. The best thing will be to prevent people, by official rule and social control, from eating wheat for some time. The Indians have food in their homes, but they must not eat it. Such is their fate.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

50. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes:—

"A selfish policy"—Jute cultivation in the near future.

Discouraged by this year's experience, Bengali raiyats might next season grow more paddy than jute and a small yield of the crop might raise the price of the commodity. Under apprehension of this prospect, the jute mill-owners in Bengal most selfishly asked Government to encourage the cultivators to grow more jute. Government, acting with an eye to the interests of the raiyats, has rightly refused to do so.

The fact is, jute is not after all a very profitable crop to cultivate. During the past few years it sold for high prices, but that was because there was a heavy demand for it, due to Germany and Austria laying in large stocks in anticipation of the war. Henceforth, such high prices will not probably be obtained. Again, its cultivation seriously interferes with the sanitary improvement of the country. Steeping of jute poisons various sources of drinking water, and the stoppage of the practice by the District Board of Jessore last year resulted in improving the public health of the localities concerned.

Some jute mill-owners have further selfishly suggested that after this war a duty should be levied on all jute exported to Germany and Austria. This will lead to a further fall in prices locally, to the benefit of the mill-owner when he purchases the raw produce. Mr. Charles, the President of the Jute Mill Owners' Association, recently declared against this proposal, pointing out its many disadvantages. We agree with him in condemning this narrow-minded proposal, which, if adopted, will ultimately ruin the Bengali cultivator. Government is sure to reject this proposal. What it ought to do is to adopt a policy of protection for India, thereby encouraging the starting of new industries in the country and solving the problem of India's poverty.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

51. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says that there is good ground for apprehending that jute will not be grown quite so abundantly this year.

In 1910, and the year, following, the high prices that the peasants realised gave them an impetus to increase the area under the cultivation of jute. Last year the jute crop was quite a bumper one, exceeding the quantity of the produce in other years. But just at the moment that the peasants were expecting to reap a good profit came the sudden decrease in prices, and the result was that a part of the crop was left to rot in the field where it was grown. The Bengal peasant is generally poor, and the present condition of things which has caused so much loss to him will throw him into the hands of the money-lender, who will charge him a heavy rate of interest. The peasants should consider all these things before venturing to sow jute again this year. There is no danger of any loss accruing to the peasants by sowing jute on a smaller area. If a lesser quantity of jute is grown, then the prices will certainly increase. We therefore advise the peasants to reserve only a portion of their lands for the cultivation of jute. On the part of land kept out from the cultivation of jute rice could be grown, which would provide them with food.

52. Referring to the rise in the prices of wheat and rice, the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

"The high prices."—Rise in the price of wheat and the cause thereof.

The condition of the Punjab is alarming. In Bengal even very coarse rice is selling at 7 seers the rupee. Such high prices prevail not only in India but also in many countries in the world. The price of wheat has risen enormously in England. The English press has started an agitation in the matter. The Government of England has been requested to institute an inquiry into the situation. President Wilson also desired to enquire into the matter. He hinted that the rise of prices was mainly artificial, brought about by tradesmen who had conspired to utilise the outbreak of the war for making enormous profits. He even indirectly said that he would impose a high duty on exports of wheat. This brought down the price of wheat in the United States, proving thereby the truth of President Wilson's surmise about the rise of price being mainly artificial.

In India also the Government ought to enquire into the matter. Every one will admit that in a serious time like the present, it is necessary for the Government to control the prices of necessities of life. The *Times* has said that a war like the present cannot but bring a certain amount of misery on the people. This is perfectly true so far as England is concerned, where three-fourths of the articles of food have to be imported. India does not depend on imports for her food-supply, and last year there was no indication of a failure of the wheat crop. Moreover, in the Delhi Conference, Government fixed a limit for the export of wheat from India after carefully computing the quantity required for home consumption. There is also no proof that before this wheat was exported from India in abnormally large quantities. Under the circumstances the rise in the price of wheat must be held unreasonable. The public believe that *mahajans* are holding back large stores of wheat from the market in order to raise its price and reap enormous profits. We hear that a number of European merchants are doing this in the Punjab. If this is true, an Ordinance should at once be issued by the Government to control the market.

53. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 18th February says that

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

The Punjab Government and the export of wheat.

it is in the hands of the Punjab Government to lower the high prices of wheat which is the order of the day in that province. It can do so by preventing further purchases of wheat by British merchants.

54. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 16th February says that in

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

Resuscitation of the sugar industry in India.

order to resuscitate the sugar industry in this country, it behoves Government to teach people easier and more profitable modes of growing sugar-

cane than they are acquainted with and also to prevent the industry from being again ruined by bounty-fed foreign beet sugar. Lord Curzon imposed countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, not in the interest of the sugar industry of India, but in the interest of sugar-cane planters in the Mauritius. The attention of Lord Hardinge is drawn to the matter.

55. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 17th February says that as the war

BANGALI,
Feb. 17th, 1915.

"There is no escape"—Indians must stand on their own legs.

is being protracted, it is becoming more and more evident that it will no longer do for the people of this country, if they want to live, to depend entirely on the English people to provide them with

means of livelihood by conducting large business concerns like jute mills and also to guard their life and property against wrong-doers. They must now work for themselves and themselves find out means of livelihood and personal safety. The jute mills will no longer be able to feed them, and the sentinels of Government will no longer be able to save them from dacoits. What will be the condition of this country if Germany succeeds in stopping the external trade of England and India? Again, it is because the English guards in India have been, to a certain extent, withdrawn for fighting the Germans, that dacoities are occurring throughout the country. Prices have risen extremely high. It will no longer do to remain idle or seek the shelter of the house corner. New means of livelihood must be found out and courage and manliness must be brought into requisition for the safety of life, honour and

property. The present cataclysmic disturbance is bound to inspire new life everywhere. Such is the will of Providence.

ISLAM RABI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

56. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 12th February is astonished to see its contemporaries supporting the petition of chaprasis, orderlies and so forth attached to law courts for an enhancement of pay on the ground that their present pay is quite inadequate for their maintenance. As a matter of fact, these menials generally make more income than an ordinary graduate would do. The case of postal peons is, however, different. They have to depend solely on their pay. It therefore behoves the Government to enhance their pay, and not the pay of court menials.

Pay of court menials and postal peons.

ISLAM RABI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

57. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 12th February complains that females have often to suffer great hardship and inconvenience in sub-registry offices when they happen to go there in connection with registration of deeds. Sub-Registrars often show a deplorable indifference to their conveniences and comforts. It is urged that every Sub-Registry office should be provided with a waiting-room for females.

Females in Sub-Registry offices.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 17th, 1915.

58. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th February protests against the rumoured appointment of Mr. Crosse to be Collector of Calcutta in supersession of many veteran Deputy Collectors who are his seniors. If, as the *Statesman* says, Mr. J. N. Mitra, Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, is ultimately to get the post, why is he not appointed forthwith?

The Collector of Calcutta.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
Feb. 18th, 1915.

59. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th February refers to the memorial which has been submitted to Sir Stuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, on behalf of Motichand Padam Chand, who had been sentenced to death in the temple murder case. The memorial has been signed by such eminent personages as Mr. William Jackson, Mr. J. B. Norton, S. P. Sinha, Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Raja Bejoy Singh Dudhuria and several others. The paper expresses a hope that the kind-hearted Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa will consider all the points urged by the memorialists and grant their prayer. In the meanwhile arrangements are being made to send an appeal to the Privy Council against the orders passed by the High Court.

The prayer to relieve the accused in the Temple murder case.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

60. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February, referring to the commutation of the death sentence on Himrat Shaikh of Mymensingh, into one of transportation for life, writes:—

Commutation of death sentences.

Since we cannot endow a man with life, we ought not to deprive him of it, however serious his offence may be. Lord Carmichael, benevolent statesman that he is, has won the public gratitude by commuting a number of death sentences during his term of office as Governor. May God bless him with health and long life.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

61. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th February writes that some time ago the Raja of Puri petitioned the Viceroy through the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa about his pension. The Chief Secretary returned it, saying that it should be submitted through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner. But this is not required under Notification No. 147 in the Home Department of the Government of India. Anyway, the Raja submitted his petition again through the Magistrate who, however, returned it, on the ground that the local officials had been wrongly found fault with in it. This is really strange. Is the Fuller régime going to be restored? Hindu feeling is likely to be deeply hurt if the Raja of Puri is subjected to any injustice. Will not Lord Hardinge intervene in the interests of justice?

A petition by the Raja of Puri.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI
Feb. 8th, 1915.

62. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 8th February writes:—
“The river and the town.”
The time cannot be far off before Noakhali town will have to be abandoned because of the encroachment of the river on it. Government so far has said nothing about the choice of a new headquarters for the district. This silence has given rise to rumours which

have caused a panic among the district population. These rumours refer to the possibility of the district being cut up and distributed between Comilla, Chittagong and Bakarganj, the major part going to form a new district with headquarters at Chandpur. The reasons against such splitting up have been adduced repeatedly for the information of Government. The public eagerly await a statement of its intentions.

63. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th February urges the people of India to agitate against the destruction of birds, especially in Brindaban and Muttra. The Vaishnava community raised a great hue and cry at this but after all nothing tangible resulted from it.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
Feb. 18th, 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

64. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 16th February hopes that all Bengal will support the Government's endeavour to save *devottar* properties from misuse. Government will be able to do this only if it gets the support of the majority of the people.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

65. The *Prantavasi* [Netrakona] of the 16th February is strongly opposed to Tenancy legislation for the following reasons :—

PRANTAVASI,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

(1) It will interfere with the principles recognised by the Permanent Settlement that the zemindar was the real proprietor of the soil. It will make the raiyat the real proprietor, and the zemindar a kind of tahsildar, whose duty it will be to collect rents.

(2) Small zemindars cannot usually, as a matter of fact, enhance the rents of their raiyats, except when a *jot* is sold and a new raiyat comes in. These small zemindars intellectually constitute the most valuable element of society, but pecuniarily they are very badly off because of the prevailing high prices and other causes. The new legislation will make their pecuniary condition worse by preventing them from raising rents. It will thus bring about their ultimate extinction.

(3) The new legislation will make the relation between raiyat and zemindar a strictly commercial one. At present the zemindar is revered by the raiyats and hence many disputes are settled for them by him to the relief of the courts and the executive. Again *khamar* lands are now often let out to raiyats. If now a new raiyat comes in, who is inimical to the owner of the land, the latter will, as a result of the transfer, be compelled to abandon his homestead.

(4) The raiyats in Bengal are better off than elsewhere in India, being free from famines and the like. So a new law in their favour is unnecessary.

(5) It will encourage the improvident raiyats to borrow money on the security of their holdings. They are already litigious and addicted to habits of luxury. Those who are their real well-wishers will, instead of adopting legislation like this, try to teach them thrift by opening schools in each village where moral and intellectual training may be imparted. The proposed law will ruin both landlord and raiyat and benefit only the *mahajan*.

66. Referring to the protest of the Land-holder's Association against the proposed amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 14th February

DACCA PRAKAS,
Feb. 14th, 1915.

Ibid.

writes :—

We hope that Government will amend the law in such a manner as will safeguard the interests of both the landlord and the tenant. A conflict of interests between them will injure both and undo the purpose of the amendment.

67. Referring to the proposed revision and consolidation of Parliamentary Statutes relating to India, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February hopes that before arriving at any definite conclusion in this matter, the Imperial Government will give the Indian public an opportunity to express their views on the subject.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

68. Sarat Chandra De, Secretary, Chandpur Sammilani, district Tippera, writes to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th February on the subject of the scarcity prevailing in that district. Mention is made of the case of one Durga Charan Mali, a labourer of Damodardih, who committed suicide the other day because he could not see his dependants starve. About 20 per cent. of the population of the villages of Lalpur, Kanudasdi, Durgabardi, Amirabad, etc., are starving more or less. Some names of individual sufferers in this connection may be given—Baksh Ali Nagasi, Ram Kamal Manjhi, Ekabbar, Umedali, Basaghazi, Nagarbasi Nath, Gobinda Sil, Mahim Sil, Pratap Sil (all of Lalpur) and Basanta Mali, Hari Banikya, Ghesai Cheli and Rajani Sil (of Kamar-dasdi). Petty thefts are on the increase in these localities, due undoubtedly to the prevalence of this scarcity.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Feb. 8th, 1915.

69. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 8th February says that the state of the country is daily growing worse. We have now come to such a pass that matters demand the careful attention of Government and the people. The terrible state of the country. The peasant has been reduced to the necessity of selling all that he had. He even sometimes finds himself near the door of the jail. Every one—the rich and the poor alike—feels the pinch. No help can be expected from any quarter. For much of the trouble the war in Europe is responsible. In the interior, matters are worse still. People are ready to take loans on a high rate of interest.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

70. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February, referring to the late Mr. Gokhale, writes that Bengal has outgrown the stage when she could adopt with advantage the policy in political life which Mr. Gokhale adhered to. Forty years ago, Kristo Das Pal acted on the same policy with greater intelligence and larger foresight. But the war in Europe is bound to produce many resultant changes, and one of these will be the necessity on the part of the ruled of speaking the truth frankly and straightforwardly, if they are to get their well-being promoted by their rulers. Mr. Gokhale, as a Moderate leader, was not the man to speak the straight thing in straight language. It was Mr. Gokhale's policy which brought about the schism in the Congress some years ago, and it was he who stood out against a United Congress. Now that he is dead, the Congress may perhaps take in the Nationalists. If it does not, it is sure to die before long. Mr. Gokhale's predominance in the Congress resulted in turning the Bengalis out of it more or less. The Congress has ceased to possess much attraction for the Bengalis who have now devoted their attention to their national literature. Bengalis understand that they have outgrown the stage in which other Indian Provinces are, and they must move forward alone and that if they have to keep step with the other Provinces, that will mean their own regression. It has got to be recognised that in the present state of tumult of public feeling in Bengal, any demonstration in honour of Mr. Gokhale will not command much attention. Sishir Kumar Ghosh was a man equal to a dozen Gokhales in point of political and religious acumen and in intelligence generally. How much grief did his death occasion in Bengal?

Mr. Gokhale was an intelligent statesman, a self-sacrificing social reformer and his death is a serious loss to the English-educated community. His place will not easily be filled. There is no other worker like him in Bombay. His death seriously cripples the party of Sir P. M. Mehta. More than this we are not prepared to say.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

71. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February has got an article as noted in the margin. It begins by questioning the statement of Sir Henry Cotton that Bengal is the originator of all political ideas. In the opinion of the paper this is not so. It gives the palm in the matter of political leadership to the two

Marhatta Brahmans, Gokhale and Tilak, the former being the leader of the Moderate and the latter that of the Extremist party. The paper then goes on to institute a comparison between the ideals of these two leaders and of the parties which they represented. The Moderates have always consulted the good will of the Government in all they have done, while working for their country's good. This attitude of the party enabled Mr. Gokhale to speak with great authority on all questions that he took up. But the attitude of Mr. Tilak and his party has been altogether the reverse of this. They have never cared for the opinion of Government. Mr. Gokhale's powerful personality threw the Tilak school of thought into the shade, and in a way never allowed their view of things to come out quite prominently. By the death of Mr. Gokhale this moderating influence is gone. There is now an apprehension of Mr. Tilak influencing Gokhale's party. The death of Mr. Gokhale gives rise to many disquieting thoughts. It has removed a man who enjoyed the confidence of the Government and the people alike. It has also presented grave questions for Mr. Tilak and his party as well. Mr. Tilak ought now to work with greater caution and moderation, because our loyal Gokhale is no more.

72. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 12th February, referring to the meeting which will be held at Dacca under the Presidentship of Lord Carmichael, to consider a means of perpetrating the memory of the late

A memorial for Sir Salimulla, late Nawab of Dacca.

Nawab Sir Salimulla, says:—

Can we not ask what reward the late Nawab received from Government for the devoted help it always received from him? Although there will be no want of money in the country for a suitable memorial for Sir Salimulla, we think that a wave of joy will pass over the country if Government bears the whole cost of the memorial, which will be decided upon in the meeting.

73. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st February writes:—

Lord Ripon and Lord Minto.

Lord Minto is the last Viceroy whose statue will adorn the Calcutta Maidan. Henceforth the Calcutta public are not likely to spend money on raising statues to Viceroys. Lord Hardinge, however good a man he may be, can have no statue in Calcutta which he assisted in dethrowing from her high estate. His statue may adorn Patna or Delhi. We in Calcutta, must content ourselves with the statue of his heroic grandfather.

Lord Hardinge is about to unveil the statues of two most popular Viceroys. Lord Ripon was loved almost as a god by Bengalis and it is only because the suggestion of a statue to him hitherto offended Anglo-Indian feeling that it had not been erected before. Lord Minto again was a cool-headed statesman, who expanded the councils and saved Bengal from a most terrible conflagration. But unlike Lord Ripon who freed the vernacular press, Lord Minto muzzled the entire Indian press. Lord Hardinge deserves our gratitude for coming to Calcutta to unveil the statues of these two great ex-Viceroys.

74. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 17th February, in the course of an article entitled as noted in the margin, deals with the note which the United Provinces

Indians in the colonies.

Standing Congress Committee has submitted to Government about the treatment of Indians in the colonies, and remarks that it fills one's heart with rage to think of the treatment which is meted out to Indians in the principal parts of the Empire, except India and England. In certain parts even the Japs and the Chinese are better treated than the Indians. The treatment of Indians in Australia, Canada, South Africa, etc., is specially intolerable. This wrong which is being done to the Indians by the Colonies must be somehow redressed. Even the most uncivilised men, nay even beasts, cannot bear the ill-treatment of their kith and kin. None but dead men can silently look on such things. Indians are neither inert matter nor dead things. They are not certainly backward in giving expression to the feelings which rage in their bosoms. The paper urges other Standing Congress Committees to follow the example set by the United Provinces Committee, as this will have the effect of rousing the enthusiasm of the Government for raking up this most delicate and vexed question. Indians also should not fail to have recourse to any legal means within their power. What is the reason that our brethren should

ISLAM RABI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 21st, 1915.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Feb. 17th, 1915.

be so much dishonoured in other parts of the Empire of which we are the citizens? We will have to remove this stain on our national honour. We shall not be fit to be called men so long as we do not direct our best efforts to get the wrong redressed. There is no time left to show our good nature. We must impress this fact upon the authorities that we are not so simple-minded as is generally thought. We have got enough power of subduing those who do injustice to us. That our strength has become invincible is attested to by the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy is with us.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

75. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th February writes that the recent aerial raid by English airmen on Germany is something of which Englishmen may

"Aerial voyages."

be justifiably proud. It shows what heights of power man may attain by means of knowledge. But there is a risk that if such great power is possessed by men, they will foully abuse it. Europeans are after all demons. The knowledge they have acquired they utilise only in shedding human blood, in promoting the ascendancy of a particular nation; and also in amassing money for the gratification of luxurious tastes. The more these tendencies are developed in a nation the more closely does it approximate to the character of a demon. The Germans are now behaving in a way which clearly suggests that they are demons. They are, after all, the foremost race in Europe for learning and intelligence, and if England and France imitate her, the outcome will be a state of strife which will make a hell of earth. Who can say that the Germans will not make aerial raids like the English before long? What will then be immune from destruction? This constant rivalry among the nations in evolving weapons of destruction is bound to brutalise the human nature and ultimately to bring about an immense loss of human life as well. Where will it all end? God alone can tell.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 17th, 1915.

76. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th February publishes a cartoon under the heading "Germany on the shoulders of Austria and Turkey," in which the

A war cartoon.

Kaiser is represented as driving a car drawn by Austria and Turkey, shown together as a horse. The letter-press is:—

Germany: I have risen on your shoulders. There is no more escape; you must proceed to the war, no matter whether you live or die.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 17th, 1915.

77. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th February, referring to the European war, writes:—

"The shaft which is to destroy the race."

Europe will be ruined by this internal strife. By allowing Russia to be defeated by Japan, Europe revived Asia. Similarly, by allowing Japan to side with one of the parties in this domestic strife, Europe is assisting in the reawakening of Asia. This war will considerably diminish the prestige of white people in the eyes of the blacks. We have a proverb against calling in outsiders to interfere in a family quarrel. Jaichand of Kanauj, by calling in Muhammad Ghor, laid the axe at the root of Indian freedom. Europe is making the same mistake. Her fall will be inevitable if she calls in the Japanese to fight on European battle-fields.

The Germans, the English and the French are more or less of the same stock, specially the first two. If they have fallen out among themselves, let them settle it as best they can. Why should they call in outsiders to show them their domestic weaknesses? After all blacks and whites will and can never mingle. To call in the Jap, the Moor or the Arab to help in a dispute among whites, is therefore calling in outsiders.

Again, the Germans are apparently determined to die themselves and also to kill others. Ravana, when he was defeated repeatedly by Rama, declared that he would rid the whole world of its human population. So Germany too seems to be saying: "We do not care if we die ourselves, but we are determined to extirpate the entire English race, irrespective of age and sex. If it is necessary to fight the whole civilised world for this purpose, so be it." No intelligent set of beings can take up such a position. Ravana and Durjodhana made arrogant boasts like this, and in consequence met with ultimate destruction.

It is this spirit of arrogance which is at the root of all the mischief. A nation which becomes unduly arrogant is bound to fall. Europe may have many men learned in all the sciences and arts, but she has no men in the

real sense of the word. Her sons are all arrogant and luxurious. What is fated to happen will happen. We can only look on and enjoy the fun. The work of her destruction has already begun. Germany, in her present state, may be compared to the headless form of Durga, in which she drinks in her own blood. We Europeanised Indians are also bound to meet with our doom before long, unless we are able now to shake off our European ideas of luxury and atheism. We shall, of course, continue to wish well to our English rulers, but we can discharge our duties as subjects though we maintain our own national individuality distinct from our rulers.

78. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th February refers to a recent paragraph in the *Manchester Guardian*, asking the English public what return they are going to make for the help in men and money which India is rendering England in this war. Now the Indians have only done their bare duty and look for no return, but they do expect to see Indians and Britons in the enjoyment of equal rights throughout the British Empire.

79. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 19th February asks if it will be unreasonable on the part of the Indian subjects of His Imperial Majesty to hope that the British Government will extend to them the privilege of being enlisted as volunteers and serving in the war in the manner in which the French Government has extended it to its Indian subjects at Pondicherry.

80. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th February commends as worthy of careful consideration the suggestion made by "X" in the *Englishman* of the 16th idem, to the effect that the country to the east of Suez, containing the holy places of Islam and Lower Mesopotamia, should be made English protectorates and placed under a Moslem Sultan, with the status of an Indian Feudatory Prince. This, it is held, will solve satisfactorily many problems regarding Mecca and the Persian Gulf; and it will give Indian Moslems a voice in the control of places of pilgrimage like Mecca, Medina, etc.

81. The *Resalat* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February reproduces a paragraph from the *Wakeel* [Lahore], wherein the latter says that Mr. R. P. Karkarya made a speech on "Egypt and the present war" at a meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Association of Authors, in which he said that Arabia also, in which the holy places of the Moslems are situated, would shortly come under British protection. The paper says: "If the speaker has only followed some flattering Musalmans in this prophecy he may be excused; but if he has got any information to this effect from any source or has inferred this from recent events, he must know that the holy places of the Moslems cannot easily be acquired by any non-Moslem Power, nor would the British Government itself like to be a party to such an act."

82. The *Resalat* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, in referring to the doubts which the *Review of Reviews* has cast upon the Russian reports of their success says:—

Are Russian reports false? An English editor may say whatever he pleases, but we cannot consider the Russian reports as untrue. The reports, whether they be German, Austrian or Turkish, may be exaggerated, but can never be wholly false.

83. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st February writes:— Good feeling can be established between the rulers and the ruled if only they learn each other's language. The Moghul Emperors understood this very well and many of them cultivated a knowledge of Hindi to a considerable extent. In the early days of English rule also, many officials could speak Urdu, Persian and Bengali like the children of the soil. But in these days, young Civilians no longer try to learn Bengali. Sir Herbert Risley and Mr. J. D. Anderson are the only examples among recent Civilians who cultivated a knowledge of Indian languages. Sir George Grierson was another Civilian who showed a special aptitude for learning our languages. The present-day Civilians do not care to learn Bengali, because there are plenty of English-knowing Bengalis now available. But that is a mistake. To learn Bengali is the easiest way of winning the hearts of the people. Lord Carmichael, for instance, by his recent utterances in Bengali, has pleased all

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

BANGALI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 17th, 1915.

RESALAT,
Feb. 22nd, 1915.

RESALAT,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 21st, 1915.

Proposed reward for Indians
for their service in the war.

A British Protectorate for the
holy places of Islam.

Indian volunteers at Pondicherry
for the war.

"It is not easy for non-Moslems
to take the holy places."

Cultivation of the Bengali lan-
guage and literature by European
Civilians.

Bengalis. It is the duty of the rulers to learn the language of their subjects, if they want to keep the people contented and well-governed. The subjects, on the other hand, may or may not learn the language of their rulers; if they do, they do so only in order to make money. The Civilians of the past who founded the Empire knew this, and their present-day successors who enjoy the fruits of their work have forgotten this. They do not know how to please the people. Lord Carmichael does and that is why he is learning Bengali. If our Civilians want to know how anarchism originated in the country, let them familiarise themselves with modern Bengali literature. If the example set by Lord Carmichael is imitated by our Civilians generally, our rulers will come to know our real thoughts and feelings and the result of such knowledge is bound to lead to the establishment of good relations between the two communities.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 27th February 1915.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 27th February 1915.

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REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BOMBAY

Week ending Saturday, 27th February 1912

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 30th September 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bangales" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 68	4,500
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,000
5	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, Brahmin, age 40	500 (Suspended)
6	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
7	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
8	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	500
9	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.)	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
10	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
11	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 61	200
12	"Hablu Matin" (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, Muhammadan, age 61.	1,000
13	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 45	4,500
14	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya	2,000
15	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 46	1,000
16	"Hindu Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 49	700
17	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60	400
18	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, Brahmin, age 56?	2,000
19	"Indian Express" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 50.	250
20	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
21	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
22	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
23	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 46.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
24	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 35.	1,000
25	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
26	"Mussalman" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition.		Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
27	"National Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	...	Monthly	Kali Prassana De Hindu, Kayastha, age 66.	500
28	"Pilgrim" (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	Uperdra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
29	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 55	200
30	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
31	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 32.	1,000
32	"Telegraph" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age 36.	1,200
33	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	...	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
34	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	...	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
35	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
36	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

NOTE.—(i) (P.)—Newspapers.
(P.)—Periodical Magazines.
(ii) Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

157. This war, writes the *Bengalee*, the greatest in the world's history, involves an appalling waste of the financial resources of civilized humanity. For the year ending 31st December next, the aggregate expenditure of the Allies will approximate two thousand millions, and the British Empire will spend considerably more than France or Russia, according to the estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, probably, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions more than either of her two great Allies.

BENGALÉE,
18th Feb. 1915.

The financial position of the Allies.

England is capable of carrying on the war for five years, and France for two or three years; but Russia is differently situated and the resources of Servia are small and insignificant. Under the circumstances the Allied Powers have resolved to assist each other and continue the war till a definite result is attained. Here is an instance of combination unparalleled in the history of Europe and the paper hopes that it is the beginning of those larger unions which will ensure peace on stable foundations and guarantee the rights and liberties of minor nationalities. Undoubtedly a re-adjustment of the European situation is imminent and it is to be hoped that it will put an end to militarism and despotic authority and secure lasting and universal peace.

158. The declaration of what may very well be characterised as a new Monroe Doctrine on the Eastern Pacific, similar to what has been accepted and respected by all the great world Powers on the Pacific, is, in the opinion

BENGALÉE,
23rd Feb. 1915.

The Japanese Monroe Doctrine and India.

of the *Bengalee* an event of supreme significance in the history of modern times. Japan has long been working towards this end. Those who know the truth of the war between China and Japan need not be told that the inner objective of that war, as far as Japan was concerned, was simply to pave the way for a confederacy based upon mutual respect, sympathy and co-operation between the two great Mongolian Empires. Nor was the next war in which Japan was engaged altogether unconnected with this idea. The exceedingly clever way in which Japan has successfully worked out this idea so far marks the consummate diplomatic skill of her politicians, and is a proof of the far-sightedness of her statesmen. She could not have chosen a more opportune moment for showing her hand to the world. The European Powers may not quite like this new move on the part of Japan, but it is plain that they will have to accept it with as much good grace as possible. Three of these great Powers are now the friends of Japan, while two others are the common enemy of Japan and her European allies. The only interest they confess to have in China is not territorial, but commercial. And Japan does not desire to injure or ignore this. She has already made her intentions in this matter very plain. In view of all these facts one is fully justified in maintaining that this solution of the Far-Eastern Problem is, practically, a settled fact. If there is any true statesmanship in this country and in the British Empire, this new development in Eastern Asia ought to be recognised as a fresh and strong ground for the consolidation of this Empire. Now at least it should be clearly recognised by both India and Great Britain that their future lies completely in the strengthening of the bonds that bind them together, and in establishing the present imperial relationship upon an enduring basis. Indian politicians and patriots must realise that, with the possibilities of a Chino-Japanese confederacy on their Eastern frontiers, the need and urgency of an Indo-British Federation is supreme. India's salvation lies only through the perpetuation, not of the British subjection, but clearly and unmistakably of the British connection. British statesmen must also now recognise it, even if they did not do so before, that the growth of real and effective national autonomy in India, and the fullest organisation of her immense resources in men and money for purposes of self-preservation must advance at the same pace at which this new force in Asiatic politics will advance towards its own evident objective. India must be made to stand, not as an isolated State, but as part and parcel of the British Empire, before the idea that clearly lies at the back of this move of Japanese statesmanship is fully realised. It would be suicidal folly on

the part of any of us now to feel any difficulties in the way of the consolidation of our imperial relationship, as it would be on the part of those with whom lies the initiation and direction of the policy of the Empire to mistrust India, and hesitate to start those measures of reform which are essential for the gradual elevation of this Dependency to the status of a self-governing unit of the Empire. The failure of either party to do their duty to each other and to the Empire to which they belong at this moment would be fatal to their future.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BENGALER.
31st Feb. 1915.

159. The *Bengalee* understands that its articles in connection with the treatment of political prisoners have attracted the attention of the higher authorities. It hopes that something will be done to better the lot of the political prisoners. The paper is informed that the jail officials in the Andamans complain that they receive only imperfect information with regard to the character and antecedents of the prisoners sent to that penal settlement. The various local authorities have been asked to be careful in sending up further information. The journal awaits with interest the result of the new departure.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th Feb. 1915.

160. Remarking on the Belliaghata Dacoity, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it is preposterous that such an outrage was committed in a suburb of the city early in the evening and the dacoits not only decamped with a large booty but murdered one innocent man and wounded another. One of the striking features of the incident is that the ruffians came and departed in motor-cars and finished their work in five minutes. It is said that they looked like students; but whether they are really so or some young men of despicable character who lead a vagabond life has yet to be ascertained. If the abominable deed was actually committed by people belonging to the student community, a greater calamity cannot befall the country. It is to be hoped that this apprehension is absolutely unfounded. The paper trusts that the police will be able to detect the real culprits without harassing innocent people. The evil should be put down with a strong hand by adequately punishing those who are guilty and protecting those who have nothing to do with the outrage.

(d)—Education.

MUSULMAN.
19th Feb. 1915.

161. The *Punjabee* has revealed the fact, says the *Mussulman*, that the Education Membership of the Viceroy's Council is intended to be given to an Indian, on the retirement of Sir Harcourt Butler, not in addition to the Law Membership already held by an Indian but as a substitute for it and that the next Education Member will have to do merely routine work while the Law Member has to initiate new enactments. Thus the Education Membership, if given to an Indian, would not be a boon to the people of the country, but, on the contrary, would remove the power, which small though it is, an Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is privileged to exercise and which he is now exercising. The journal demands the Education Membership for an Indian in addition to the Law Membership and not as a substitute for it. If both the Law and the Education Memberships cannot, however, be given to Indians, then the Law Membership and not the Education Membership should be reserved for them.

BENGALER.
19th Feb. 1915.

162. In commenting upon the exclusion from the schools of the United Provinces of boys who had failed more than twice in the Matriculation or the School Final Examination, the *Bengalee* writes that the matter has apparently formed the subject of a Resolution at a recent meeting of the local Legislative Council. The Government did not apparently accept the Resolution and said in reply that it was unfair to exclude lads with brains and fill schools with boys who were lazy or stupid. The paper regrets that it is unable to accept this view. Stupid boys should be as solicitously cared for by Government (if not indeed more) as boys who are more gifted. The helpless members of a family receive in a larger

measure the affectionate care of their parents and guardians than those who are able to take care of themselves. That is the law of nature, and the State, which in a special sense is the guardian of the helpless, should, with the care of an affectionate parent, look after the stupid boys. In these days, it is positively dangerous to close the schools against those who have failed to matriculate and to allow them with their little education to swell the ranks of the discontented. After all, it is a question of accommodation. Instead of closing the schools against these unsuccessful pupils more schools or more accommodation in the existing schools should be provided. The paper is of opinion that there are not very many who, having failed more than twice, would care to continue their studies. The problem does not present serious difficulties and the closing of the schools is a drastic measure which is likely to work mischief and is resented by the community. The journal hopes that His Honour Sir James Meston will personally look into the matter.

163. One of the Resolutions brought forward at the last meeting of the

The Senate and Successful University Candidates,

Senate, remarks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, clearly shows the attitude of a certain European Fellow towards the education of our youths,

namely, Dr. E. R. Watson, who is said to have moved the following resolution: "That the Senate views with alarm the rapid increase in the percentage of passes in the University Examinations, especially the Matriculation and the B. A. Examinations, which has taken place in recent years, and desires an immediate enquiry to be held as to its cause and significance." Why, asks the paper, should the greater number of passes in the University Examinations "alarm" the mover? At a time when one of the chief complaints against the Europeans in the country is their want of sympathy towards the educated youths in this country, the use of such language by a European in respect of those examinees whose only fault is that they are achieving increased measures of success by dint of hard labour is not particularly a happy one. It is surprising that neither Sir Gooroodas nor Sir Ashutosh protested against the wording of the resolution. On the other hand, an Indian Fellow expressed "sympathy" with Dr. Watson! It is refreshing to find, however, that at least one of the European Fellows, Mr. G. F. Shirras, had the temerity to put in a word on behalf of the unfortunate passed Indian candidates. This gentleman, after quoting the number of percentage of passes of various Indian Universities from official statistics, said that there was no cause for alarm in this matter.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Feb. 1915.

(h)—General.

164. Remarking on the assistance rendered by India to the Mother

The Pinch of Disappointment.

Country in the present crisis, the *Bengalee* says it is grateful for the change in the attitude of the

British public and of responsible officials in relation to Indian affairs, and it recognizes that this moral transformation must fructify and be followed by an administrative and political readjustment after the conclusion of peace. But in the meantime something should be done for the good of India and that in accordance with the views of the people. The popular voice has spoken with much emphasis with regard to the industrial problem and the need for the encouragement in Swadeshi enterprise. The trend of public opinion in this matter is in complete accord with the policy followed in England by the British Cabinet. The industrial problem should be taken in hand at once and the necessary help and encouragement afforded to selected Swadeshi undertakings. The Government has always professed the deepest sympathy in the development of Indian domestic industries. Here is a golden opportunity and supported, as it is, by the public opinion and the pressing needs of the present situation, the Government should embark on the enterprise with the fullest confidence of success. There should be no delay, no postponement in this matter. In some provinces the Government has already been furnished with the necessary information.

BEN ALER,
18th Feb. 1915.

165. When the war began, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the cry was

District Administration Enquiry—VII.

raised from Anglo-Indian official quarters that nothing should be done to embarrass the Government or to disturb in the least the amiable relations that this great crisis has established between the rulers and the ruled. It was even

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
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sought to prevent the ventilation of the most crying grievances and the Congress and other public bodies were advised not to carry on any agitation. The people and the Press also cordially reciprocated this feeling; and while they remained passive, they expected to lead a peaceful life, undisturbed by any unpleasant official measures. But their hope has been dashed to the ground. This is certainly not a fit time to publish the report of the District Administration Committee among the unsuspecting people of Bengal who are loyally observing the rule of not embarrassing the Government. The Committee's recommendation to dismember a number of districts at a considerable cost and to the utter disregard of popular sentiments was enough to create deep discontent in the province. But what is more, they have added gall to bitterness by raking up, under the plea of tracing the recent administrative history of Bengal, diverse unpleasant matters, real as well as fictitious, which are calculated to wound the feelings of the people. This is to be deplored all the more as the Committee had absolutely no right to enter into these matters, either for the purpose of ascertaining the defects in the existing administrative conditions of the Presidency or of suggesting reforms therein. It is difficult to follow the tangle of reasoning by which the Committee has connected "the famous Vivekananda" with the spread of the revolutionary ideas or the "spirit of revolt," as it has been pleased to call it. Surely it cannot be due to the fact of his being "famous" or having "originated a great revival of Hinduism" or of his books being "extremely popular with the youth of Bengal" or "impelling youthful enthusiasm to social service." As to the insinuation of the unnamed "Principal of a College" that his "preaching gave rise to Nationalism with a religious tendency," the underlying insinuation is as unfounded as it is mischievous. Indeed, none but the most anti-Indian of Anglo-Indian journals could write in this strain, which is the last thing to be expected in a sober and solemn State document. The paper remarks that such insinuations against Swami Vivekananda are most unfair. In the first place, he is no longer alive to defend or vindicate himself. To blacken the character of a dead man is, to say the least, extremely ungenerous. Secondly, there is nothing in the extant record of the writing and speeches that can even remotely justify the suggestion that he had any political aims, overt or covert, in preaching his propaganda. On the other hand, he had repeatedly declared that the regeneration of India should never be attempted by political means but that it lay along entirely spiritual paths. Moreover, the very fact that a number of responsible and highly-placed Government officials in solemn conclave assembled thus condemning with faint praises the influence and writings of Vivekananda may scare away many people from joining in the highly commendable and useful philanthropic movements originated by him and continued to this day by the mission started by him. But Vivekananda had perpetrated another sin—that of being a Hindu or rather a Bengali Hindu. The chapter of the Committee's report under review is interspersed with the choicest blessings on Hindus in general and Bengali Hindus in particular, which seem to indicate that condemnation of the Hindu was one of the duties the Committee was entrusted with. The Committee has declared that "the revolutionary movement in this Presidency has been all along a Hindu movement"! It is an irony of fate that, at a time when the Indians are shedding their blood for their rulers in far distant lands and when the whole world is speculating on the generous way such loyal sacrifices should be repaid by the British Government, some of the latter's own officers should be thus raking up most unpleasant matters that were practically forgotten, and that in a way calculated to cause the deepest pain to millions of Indians.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th Feb. 1916.

166. In the small State of Dewas, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*,

Rural Government in the State
of Dewas.

the experiment of rural government by Panchayats, after investing them with extensive powers, was tried and has been found to be most successful. The Panchayats were authorized not only to deal with civil cases but with criminal cases such as assault, and the manner in which they did

this work gave such entire satisfaction to the parties concerned that no effort has been made by them to have their cases transferred from their jurisdiction to the ordinary courts of law. From the report of the Panchayat officer it would appear that the villagers find justice both promptly and conveniently, and of course cheaply. The introduction of the Panchayat Court had a wholesome effect on the debtors, who are now more ready than before to pay back the amounts so that they may be relieved of the additional fees, which they will have to bear, if their case is brought to the Panchayat Court. It has been very justly observed that Dewas has set an example which the other States and British India should not be slow in following. The latter complain that the members of the District and Local Boards are lukewarm and do not take active interest in the performance of their public duties. But if this is so, it is due to well-known causes. Let the members be invested with real powers and responsibilities and they will at once be transformed into useful and working members of the Boards.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

167. The *Mussulman* is thankful to the Government of India for the adoption of measures to restrict to a certain extent, the export of wheat, at a time when the country is passing through a great economic crisis. Cotton and jute are the raw products on which the cultivators in this country mainly depend for the necessities of life. The European War has almost closed the markets for those commodities and the result has been a great fall in their prices, even if they can be sold at all. This alone has brought distress not only upon the actual growers but upon the working classes in general and even upon the landholders and trading middle classes. In addition to this there has been this year a partial failure of the crops. In Bengal the outturn of paddy was much below the normal, in other parts of India, where wheat is the staple food, this crop, too, failed to a considerable extent. The result is widespread distress throughout the whole country. This is the time of the year when the price of rice usually decreases, but this year the tendency is towards increase. It should be borne in mind that even the normal price of rice, at the present time, is very high and an increase means a serious and almost unbearable burden on the people. The price of rice has already gone up a little and there are indications that it will further increase in the near future. In Upper India, specially in the Punjab, the price of wheat has increased to such an alarming extent as to demand the immediate attention of the authorities. It seems the crop is being bought by the agents of export firms and if export of the crop be not strictly prohibited the situation will become very serious. It is to be borne in mind that the export of wheat only has been restricted but not that of rice, and what the people of India want at the present moment is not restriction but prohibition to export at all. The journal regrets to note that some Chambers of Commerce, which the Government has consulted on this subject, are against any total prohibition of the export of the food-stuffs; but Government should bear in mind that they do not represent the people of India—the people who would be most affected—and Government will be committing a serious blunder if it listens to what the Chambers say and disregards the wishes and prayers of the people who are primarily affected. Famine and starvation for the Indian people are imminent. Any acute distress would not only be serious but dangerous, too, so far as the peace of the country is concerned. It would be well, remarks the journal, if the Government keeps this aspect of the question in view.

168. The *Bengalee* remarks that the rise in the price of wheat far above that which is associated with famine conditions in India is causing considerable distress to the people of Northern and Central India. In Sind and Hyderabad wheat, and flour are selling at an abnormally high rate. The sufferings that must follow as a result of the high prices will be easily realised. It is not strange, therefore,

MUSSALMAN,
19th Feb. 1918.

BENGALIAN,
20th Feb. 1918.

that a deputation of 2,000 Railway operatives waited on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to seek His Honour's help in the matter. The situation is a very serious one, specially when it is considered that the Government have promulgated a Trade Ordinance and have placed restriction on export to keep down the price to a reasonable level. The prospect of a bumper harvest next April makes this continued increase in the price all the more inexplicable. The natural conclusion is that "there must be some holding back of stocks and those who are holding back must be receiving financial support." But how is this possible in the face of the provisions of the recent Trade Ordinance under which the Government have taken powers to punish dealers who are suspected of holding back stores of grain? The Government, the journal fears, have not yet provided themselves with suitable machinery to give effect to the provisions of the Trade Ordinance. Be that as it may, the paper is of the opinion "that the first duty of the Indian grain-growers and the Government is to relieve high prices, or the consequences may be more serious than any that can be produced by the high price of wheat at Home."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALURU,
19th Feb. 1915.

169. Upon the outbreak of the present European War, says the *Bengalee*, it was more or less confidently hoped by every school of Indian politics that the Government

Indian Volunteering.

would recognise the need and wisdom of throwing open the volunteer corps in the country, if not to all Indians, at least to those whose education, intelligence, public spirit, and general social position fully entitled them to the fullest confidence of the officials. The demands for this privilege were unanimous, and representations were made on the subject by almost every public meeting that was held in the country. The authorities, however, have not been able as yet to make up their minds. And it seems that the ill-advised publication of the Bengal District Administration Committee's Report at this time lends colour to the view that it is more or less an attempt to create a "case" against this and other measures which the exigencies of the situation may suggest. It is now practically admitted that the universal outburst of loyalty in India, that has marked the progress of this war in Europe, is entirely due to the statesmanship with which the present Viceroy has uniformly approached the complex problems of the Administration over which he came to preside five years ago. And it is to Lord Hardinge that the country has always looked for the initiation and execution of those measures which are essential, at this crisis, for the strengthening and organisation of the defences of the Empire in a way sufficient to meet any new situation which the evolution of modern world-politics may at any time develop. India is no longer isolated from the rest of the world. Asia has already entered not as a mere passive spectator, but as an active participant in the clash, and conflict of European politics. Till lately the Regular Army in the country was sufficient for home defences. There are immense resources among the people of India for increasing the strength of the sepoy regiments, and it is said that the authorities are encouraging the enrolment of recruits in various parts of the country. This must be done even to keep up the present strength of the army which is being depleted by the present war. But though recruiting is not difficult, and the regular army may be enlarged to almost any extent that the present situation may demand, it would not be sound statesmanship for the Government to confine its action to this method of enlistment. It would, in the first place, involve a severe drain upon the finances of the country, and thereby create fresh grounds of economic unrest. Already the military expenditure of India is more than so poor a country can easily bear. All these considerations point to the organisation of territorial armies, or national militias, which will provide fully for the defence of the Empire at a minimum cost to the Government. The only solution of financial and other difficulties lies in the creation of large and efficient citizen armies. This will have to be done in India sooner or later, in the interest of the safety and integrity of the Empire itself. The movement should be started

when the political situation seems to call for it, and the psychological conditions are so favourable.

170. The *Herald* quotes the following lines from the District Administration Committee's Report: "If the co-operation of the popular leaders cannot be obtained in

An Objectionable Remark.

carrying out the measures which are most likely to safeguard the future of the youth of Bengal and for the State, these measures should, we submit, nevertheless proceed." The paper takes strong exception to the attitude of the Committee towards the popular leaders. Such an attitude cannot certainly make administration any easier. The Committee practically recommend that the country should, if necessary, be forced into accepting the measures suggested by them. The popular leaders have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the growth of unruly spirit among students. The members of the Administration Committee are not the sole repositories of all wisdom and intellect nor can it be said that honesty is a commodity which belongs exclusively to the members of the Heaven-born service. To characterise every disagreeable opinion as either dishonest or foolish betrays a measure of mental derangement which is not quite compatible with the responsible position they hold. It is the duty of the administrator to move with the people. If the members of the Committee are unable to convince the people that their proposals are reasonable, they should so modify them as to make them acceptable.

171. It is impossible, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to describe the shock and the intense sorrow which the sad and sudden death of Mr. Gokhale, at the early age of

The late Mr. Gokhale,

49, has produced throughout India. The whole nation is in deep mourning, and this shows how dear the late Mr. Gokhale was to his people. Every educated man feels as if he has lost a member of his own family. That the passing away of this grand personality, specially at a critical time like the present, is an irreparable loss to the country admits of no question. It seems that his place as a leader of the Indian people is not likely to be again filled, at least during the present generation. Why, asks the journal, was Mr. Gokhale so loved, esteemed, and respected by his countrymen? He was not merely an intellectual giant who could marshal with unparalleled ability facts and figures relating to some of the most intricate questions of the day and silence even the most talented exponent of official views in the Supreme Council, but he showed unique self-sacrifice, patriotism and devotion to the motherland. He might have amassed a large fortune if he had devoted his talents to making money but the idea was revolting to his nature, and he surrendered himself, body and soul, to the service of his country. He began life as a poor man and as such he died. The sole ambition of his life was to elevate the condition of his motherland, and though his mission was not successful, all the same he earned the fervent gratitude of his countrymen for his noble efforts in that direction. As for his sacrifice, there is no doubt that he would not have been cut off in the prime of his life if he had not devoted arduous days and nights in the service of the country. The last time he came to Calcutta was as a member of the Public Service Commission. He was then suffering from fever. He said: "I have absolutely no rest; the only thought uppermost in my mind is how to meet our opponents in the Commission. They are many and I am single-handed. The result is I am killing myself, but I must do my duty even if I have to die in the attempt." Mr. Gokhale in private life was sweet-tempered, affable and pure, and this is one of the reasons why he endeared himself so much to his many friends. Mr. Gokhale's public career was as brilliant as it was useful. His name will be immortalised in Indian history. The people of Bengal have special cause to be grateful to their late illustrious countryman owing to the magnificent way in which he defended and complimented them when the Seditious Public Meetings Bill was being debated in the Supreme Council at Simla in October or November 1907. After this there is no Bengalee who will not bless the memory of the late illustrious defender of his race. Mr. Gokhale also displayed a warm love of his countrymen in Bengal in his speech as President of the Benares Congress, 1905. His utterances on the partition of Bengal and the boycott movement showed that he felt as keenly as the Bengalis the gross wrong done by the Government of Lord Curzon by dismembering their province.

HERALD.
20th Feb. 1915.

AMRITA BAZAR,
PATRIKA.
22nd Feb. 1915.

BENGALUR.
23rd Feb. 1915.

172. That India has a heart unnerved and unsuppressed by the numerous vicissitudes she has passed through, writes the *Bengalee*, is evidenced on the occasion of the death

Mr. Gokhale's Funeral.

of her great sons. When a great Indian dies the news spreads rapidly throughout the country and casts a gloom upon the whole continent. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale is dead. Sorrow has no doubt its discipline, its power to chasten and elevate and no wonder that people have forgotten their petty differences when they learnt of the death of one of India's most illustrious sons. This demonstrates clearly that a nation is in the making in India and when a representative Indian comes to the end of his earthly career cottage and the palace alike grieve over the irreparable loss that the country has sustained. The occasion no doubt is one of great sorrow. But who can read without a thrill of pride and sincere gratification the account of the late Mr. Gokhale's funeral which took place at the principal scene of his earthly career—the historic city of Poona in the Deccan! There is a touch of peculiar pathos in the account of the funeral; old men who have sons of the same age as the illustrious dead were there to do their last duty and young men to whom his memory will prove a never-failing source of inspiration bent down in sorrow to have a last look at the face of their departed idol. Men and women, respectable citizens, as well as common toilers, were joined together by a common grief. Wreathes were sent by distinguished persons from near and far. There is also a tragic element connected with the passing away of one who has died so young with many of his life's ideals still unfulfilled, with his full possibilities not realised. Mr. Gokhale died at an age when the workers in Europe just enter their public life and be it an insidious disease or the disappointments or the unfavourable circumstances under which an Indian public man has to act, these early deaths of our good and great men furnish sufficient food for melancholy reflection. We are grateful to the Anglo-Indian publicists for their just meed of praise to the illustrious deceased, for their measure of appreciation of his intellect and achievements. But one thing we cannot help noticing even on an occasion like this. There seems to be an absence of dignity and discipline in their sorrow. "When I look upon the tombs of the great, all the emotion of envy dies in me," so said one of England's greatest writers. But how extremely painful it is that even in noticing the death of great Indians our Anglo-Indian publicists cannot forget their ill-will towards those whose views and activities they cannot see their way to support. Can they not take a leaf out of the book of that other great Mahratta patriot who, though engaged in a regrettable controversy with his political opponent only a few hours before his death, removed from his mind all traces of that deadly dispute, came down from his seclusion and rest in Sinhagad and was amongst the most conspicuous of those who stood by his bier? Let his funeral, which united men of such different shades of opinion as his old preceptor Dr. Bhandarkar, his young follower, Principal Paranjape, and his political opponent, the great Bal Gangadhar Tilak, mark a new era of National renaissance which will know no sect and schism, dispute and dissention, and his spirit, we are sure, rest in peace.

173. The Seventh Provincial Conference of the Bengal Co-operative Societies, says the *Bengalee*, is now holding its

The officialising of co-operation.

sittings in Calcutta. The paper has already sounded a note of warning, namely, that a move-

ment which is working so well and has a great future before it must steer clear of the rock of officialisation, as recommended by the District Administration Committee, if it is to maintain its present promise and keep its usefulness unimpaired. The Registrar's speech, which was mainly confined to an enumeration of the operations to give effect to the resolutions of last year's conference, has not, it must be admitted, given us any occasion for concern. But a portion of His Excellency the Governor's speech seems to pave the way for the future working of the movement on the lines indicated by the District Administration Committee. India may have borrowed the idea of co-operation from the West. But if the official records are to be believed, she is also learning to use it in the right way. No case has yet been made out for more official interference on the ground that there is any imminent danger of drifting towards the pitfalls to which His Excellency referred in his opening

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speech. On the contrary His Excellency himself said that the remarkable expansion of co-operation "was caused in part no doubt by the increasing interest taken by the public in co-operation, but it was due also and mainly to the energy of a large number of voluntary non-official workers." If the success which has hitherto attended the movement has been *mainly* due to the energy of a large number of voluntary non-official workers, the sponsorship of the Government should, the paper thinks, better be kept in abeyance. Even the District Administration Committee did not seek to put the movement under the control of the District Officer in the order to avoid pitfalls but for the unwise policy of doing anything to weaken the responsibility of the District Officer and deprive the Government "of much of the credit for beneficence to which it is fairly entitled." Unlike the District Administration Committee, the way in which the Governor put the case for state-sponsorship is of course unexceptionable and completely free from any undignified suggestions. But all the same it shows a tendency to fall in with the Committee's recommendations, and the paper appeals to His Excellency to sternly set his face against the officialism of a movement which, according to his own admission, has hitherto owed its success mainly to the energy of voluntary non-official workers. To hamper a movement which is making excellent progress by itself by excessive official control is sure to result in unnecessarily retarding its progress and encumbering it with many other difficulties. Already the enthusiastic non-official promoters of the movement are complaining that "a great and remarkable change seems of late to have come over the spirit and the dreams of the authorities and we have recently noticed unmistakable signs of a tendency for the officialising of co-operation, and of again gradually extending the field of Government intervention."

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 27th February 1915.

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